

Sept 29 '20

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

September 29, 1920

\$2.00 per Year



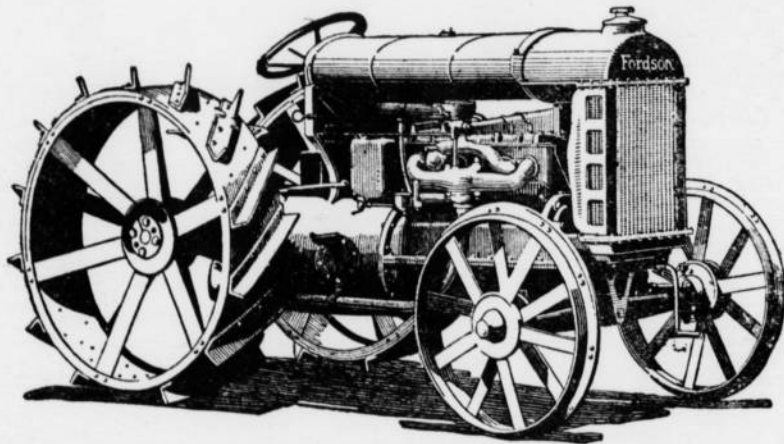
THE SLEEPY HARVESTER

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Circulation over 76,000 Weekly

Power Farming

with the
Fordson
TRADE MARK
TRACTOR



THE Fordson Tractor is taking care of every power job; it is taking the drudgery out of farm work and solving the labor problem. Power farming with the Fordson reduces the cost of preparing land to almost one-half what it would be with horses, and saves a third to a half of the farmer's time. What machinery does for the factory, the Fordson Tractor is accomplishing on the farm—it is increasing production at lower costs and making farm life attractive.

Power Farming with the Fordson means to you this fall the facilities for plowing more acres than you ever dared to put in crop with horses. You can do it with the certainty that the Fordson will enable you to harvest the extra crops in less time, with greater efficiency and at lower cost than with any other form of power.

The Fordson and Plowing—The Fordson plows 6 to 8 acres in a 10 hour day, handling two plows in average soil. Some Fordson owners have done 10 acres in 10 hours. It requires only an average of 1½ to 2 gallons of kerosene to the acre.

Light Weight—Weighs only 2700 pounds. Heavy enough to grip the ground, light enough not to pack the land or sink in soft earth. Compact in design, it can make short, quick turns at the end of furrow.

Belt Work—The Fordson will not only do your fall plowing more quickly, more efficiently and at lowest cost, but it forms a wonderful power plant for running the thresher, silo filler, electric light, grinder, hay baler, etc.; it has 22 horse power at the pulley, dependable, smooth power produced economically from low priced kerosene.

Repairs Always Available—Seven hundred Ford dealers keep all necessary repair parts. Fordson mechanics are always ready to come at your phone call to make repairs.

Farmers everywhere have caught the vision of the wonderful future for the individual and the nation in power farming. Let our nearest Fordson Dealer demonstrate the superiority of the Fordson as the most efficient means of putting it in practice on your farm.

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited

Ford, Ontario

T1-20

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN,
Editor and Manager.



Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

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ADVERTISING RATES

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No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stocks, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

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Dominion Bureau Crop Estimate

The first report of the crop correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, on the average yield of grain for the 1920 crop of Canada, was issued on September 14. The reports were dated the last day of August. The average yield of spring wheat throughout the Dominion is 16½ bushels, which is exactly the average for the last ten years, as compared with nine and one-half bushels last year. The average yield of oats is increased from 26½ bushels last year to 35½ bushels in 1920; 33½ bushels being the ten-year average. The barley yield of 25½ bushels is one-quarter below the ten-year average. Last year the yield was 21½ bushels.

The estimated yields of the three prairie provinces together and of each of them, is shown by the following tables, as is also the yield for 1919:

MANITOBA			
	1920	1919	Increase
Wheat ..	40,305,000	40,975,300	*670,300
Oats ..	61,328,000	57,698,000	3,630,000
Barley ..	19,895,000	17,149,400	2,745,600
Rye	4,349,000	4,089,400	259,600
Flax	605,000	520,300	84,700

*Decrease

SASKATCHEWAN			
	1920	1919	Increase
Wheat..	136,880,000	89,994,000	46,886,000
Oats ..	173,003,000	112,157,000	60,846,000
Barley ..	11,640,000	8,971,000	2,669,000
Rye	3,535,000	2,000,000	1,535,000
Flax	9,288,000	4,490,000	4,798,000

ALBERTA			
	1920	1919	Increase
Wheat ..	82,972,000	34,575,000	48,397,000
Oats ..	124,958,000	65,725,000	59,233,000
Barley ..	12,227,000	10,562,000	1,665,000
Rye	1,936,000	1,173,000	763,000
Flax	924,000	222,000	702,000

THREE PRAIRIE PROVINCES			
	1920	1919	Increase
Wheat ..	260,157,000	165,544,300	94,612,700
Oats ..	259,289,000	235,580,000	23,709,000
Barley ..	43,762,000	36,683,400	7,079,600
Rye	9,820,000	7,262,400	2,557,600
Flax	10,817,000	5,232,300	5,584,700

DOMINION OF CANADA			
	1920	1919	Increase
Wheat ..	289,498,000	193,260,400	96,237,600
Oats ..	556,719,000	394,387,000	162,332,000
Barley ..	64,257,000	56,389,400	7,867,600
Rye	12,915,000	10,207,400	2,707,600
Flax	11,090,000	5,472,800	5,617,200

Coast Manufacturers Support Protection

Demands on the part of the manufacturers for the continuance of the protective tariff were the chief features of the sessions of the tariff commission held at Vancouver and Victoria at the beginning of last week. At Vancouver on Monday, the heads of the local branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association also urged the appointment of a permanent tariff board, and suggested that while finished products as sold to the consuming public should be adequately protected, raw materials imported by manufacturers should be admitted duty free.

At the Vancouver sitting on Monday, M. S. Steves, a farmer, advocated the single tax system, saying the country was faced by either one of two things—single tax or socialism—and he preferred the former. At Victoria on Wednesday a protest was lodged against the tariff by A. E. Woodward, who spoke as a consumer. Mr. Woodward gave it as his opinion that the tariff was the cruellest possible way of raising revenues, as under it the poor man was penalized. This week the commission is sitting at Vernon, Nelson and other British Columbia points, and next week will be at Calgary, October 4 and 5, Edmonton, October 6 and 7, and Saskatoon, October 8 and 9. Sitings will be held at Regina, October 11 and 12, Brandon, October 13, and Winnipeg, October 14 and 15.

Chart of Recommendations

for TRACTORS

(Abbreviated Edition)

How to Read the Chart

The correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for tractor engine lubrication are specified in the Chart below.

A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
BB means Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"
Arc means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

These recommendations cover all models of tractors unless otherwise specified.

NAMES OF TRACTORS	1920		1919		1918		1917		1916	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Alco-Chalmers General Purpose	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
All Work	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Asplund	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Autolman-Taylor (16-36)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (32-45)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (45-50)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Avery (5-10)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" Motor Cultivator & Planter	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Bates Steel Mole	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Beam-Track-Pull	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Big Bull	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pickney (Findlay, Ohio)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Cane (9-18)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
" (10-18)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
" (10-20)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
" (12-25 & 20-40)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
" (15-27)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
" All Other Models	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Clelland	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Coleman	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Common Sense	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
C. O. D.	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Craig	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Crescent Grip	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
E. B. (7-16)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
" (Brevet)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Flour City (20-35)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Fordson	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Gas Pull	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Groin B.R.	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Happy Farmer	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Harb Part	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Holler	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hovis	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hull	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hut Caterpillar	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
" (Model 49)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
" All Other Models	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Huber	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Imola	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Indiana	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
K. C. Prairie Dog	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
La Crosse	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Liberty	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Lightfoot	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Lincolnton	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Nigad (8-16)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
" All Other Models	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
St. Line Universal	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Stonach	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
National	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Newsclip (12-15)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
" (15-18, 10-20)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
" All Other Models	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
New Age	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Nixon	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Gas Pull (14-28, 10-20)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
" (12-20, 16-30)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
" (20-40)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
" All Other Models	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Parrett	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Powert	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Roy	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Rumely (8-16)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
" (12-24)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
" All Other Models	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Ruggell (Cater)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Sandusky	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Super Farm (15-30)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
" (10-22)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Titan	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
To-Ro	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Townsend	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Trundist	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Turner-Sandusky	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Twin City (Model 15)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
" (Model 16)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
" (Models 22-20)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
" (Models 20-25)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
" All Other Models	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Vale	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Well	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
" Cub	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
" (Juni)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Waterloo Boy	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Wheat	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Whorley	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Winnipeg	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB

Tractor Shortage

A problem which every farmer must face

FOOD is the reconstructor of nations. In their efforts to regain a normal peace production, European Peoples are bidding their bottom dollar for food—and machinery to produce food.

Here in Canada, lack of man power has for some time caused a scramble for farm machinery. Authoritative sources predict a serious shortage of tractors.

This condition makes it more important than ever that the farmer get the utmost service from his tractor. New tractors may be hard to get. In any case the replacement cost will be high.

What the "F" Power and Light Plant Means to You on the Farm



It means first of all, bright, cheerful, stables and stock sheds—cleaner and more congenial to work in, and work done in less time, because you can see what you are doing in every nook and corner.

It means safety for yourself and your property, as it does away with dingy passages and dark stairways. No risky lanterns to be knocked over or explode; and no source of worry when you are away.

It means willing and satisfied help, who take more pride in doing things right, and have more respect for you as an up-to-date farmer.

It means you can have running water in your buildings for your stock—running water to help along your garden-plot—running water for lawn and flower beds.

It means an end to turning your separator by hand, and ready power for your grindstone, your workshop, your churn and washing machine.

It means better light for your boys and girls to study by, and an abundance of light in every room of the house.

It means less work for your wife, with no lamps or lanterns to clean. It means she can have all the household conveniences of a city home—running water, vacuum cleaner and electrical appliances.

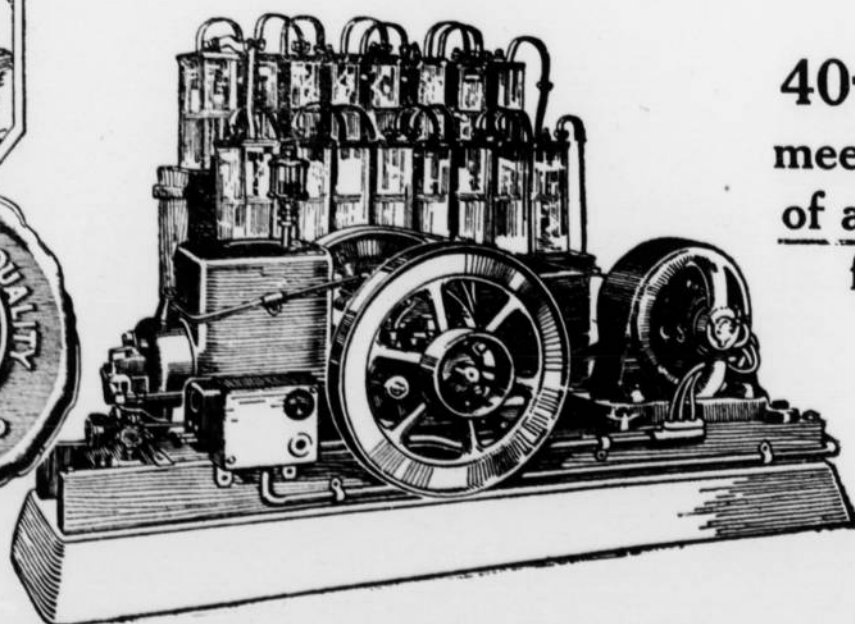
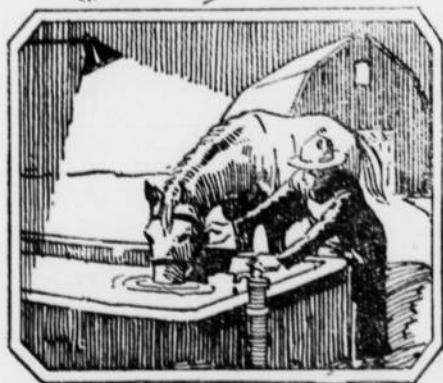
It means a more comfortable home and a more prosperous farm, where things go along smoother and with less effort than before.

It means so much for the welfare of yourself and your family that you should send for the catalogue to-day, and learn the complete story of the utility of the "F" Power and Light Plant.

Made in Toronto, Canada, and guaranteed by

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited

ST. JOHN QUEBEC MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO
HAMILTON WINDSOR WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON
CALGARY VANCOUVER VICTORIA



40-Light Plant
meets power needs
of average
farm

USER'S COUPON
Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited
Please send me Catalogue of Fairbanks-Morse
"F" Power and Light Plant
Name.....
Address.....
G. G.

Agents Wanted

in every district to handle this biggest and easiest selling proposition and give owners the kind of service which has built the reputation of this Company.

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 29, 1920

Mr. Meighen's Methods

Some one among the political friends of Premier Meighen ought to put into his hands a copy of the recent address of Sir Auckland Geddes, before the Canadian Bar Association, and implore him to read, mark, learn and inwardly digest for his own good and the peace of the country. Sir Auckland pointed out that there was considerable unrest before the war, that the war has simply made bad conditions worse, and that the so-called agitators, conspirators and Bolsheviks are but like mosquitoes that come from swampy pools; there may be a kind of pleasure in swatting them but they will never be got rid of until the swampy pools in which they breed are drained. It is in the reform of economic and political life that Sir Auckland sees the salvation of modern civilization.

Mr. Meighen seems incapable of taking a correspondingly philosophic and tolerant attitude toward the movements of the day. He places all opponents of the existing order in the category of "destructionists," and in the most irresponsible manner links up revolutionists with reformists. In his speech at Kingston, he declared that if the government goes down "it will be the gain of the controlling interests which had their birth in the West, and which are led by T. A. Crerar and Mr. Wood, of Alberta, bringing back the principles rejected four or five times by the people. "You have to decide," he said, "between a destructive policy and a protective one." If the party "led by T. A. Crerar and Mr. Wood, of Alberta," is successful in the next election, it will be because the principles for which it stands find favor with the majority of the people, and Mr. Meighen seems quite content to believe that the majority has so far been right, and is conscious enough of national welfare not to vote for its destruction.

The issue is not between a destructive and a protective policy but between constructive reform based upon progressive ideas of social justice and a blind adherence to the established order just because it is established. Mr. Meighen appears to believe that Canada's statesmen of the past did all the thinking that the country needs for all time; that what they did was incontestably the best possible, and must be conserved in any policy of today or the future. Hence he stands for every injustice that has been woven into the structure of our national life, and which time has consecrated. His idea of reform is that of the authoritarian: hence he has no scruples about interfering with freedom of speech and the liberty to criticize and suggest. He does not trust the people so he does not hesitate to denounce every popular movement. He reverences tradition and reverence for tradition has been the most repressive force in history. He erects idols and mistakes them for ideals; he tries to make the facts of life fit into preconceived ideas. With him everything is justified if only it can be made to conform to the policies of a past age.

It might be thought that a man in the position of Mr. Meighen would endeavor to understand his opponents and get intimately in touch with the movements of the day. That is not Mr. Meighen's method. He plays with words and phrases and with all the skill of a superficial controversialist he twists them to purposes of his own. He does not

attempt to get at the human aspirations that lie behind the movements he so violently denounces. He argues merely to confirm his own prejudices and succeeds admirably. For the reality he cares nothing; but it is the reality that matters and which will in the not too distant future destroy not the popular welfare or the best that is in the fabric of our national life, but the ambitions of Mr. Meighen and the feudalism of economic privilege which he so tortuously defends.

The By-Elections

Political prophets had the satisfaction of seeing their prophecies fulfilled in the results of the by-elections in Colchester, N.S. and St. John-Albert, N.B. In both constituencies the ministerial candidates were returned. Dr. Emery, the defeated Liberal candidate in St. John-Albert, came in as a rather forlorn hope, if not as a purely political blind, at the eleventh hour, and it does not appear that there was an excess of enthusiasm behind his campaign, but at that he succeeded in reducing Mr. Wigmore's majority of 8,081 over him in 1917 to 4,190, although the lack of public interest in the contest is reflected in the smaller total vote cast.

The result in Colchester will be more gratifying to the government and the "big four" of the government, who invaded the constituency and helped the minister of public works, at the expense of the country, are beyond doubt hugely pleased with the result of their assistance. When Messrs. Meighen, Foster, Robertson and Guthrie went into Colchester County, they went with fear in their hearts to oppose an organization that has only existed for a few months, and although they have been successful the mere fact that it took the prestige and oratory of five cabinet ministers, the assistance of about a dozen of their parliamentary supporters, together with an old-established organization, backed by unlimited funds, to achieve that success, is no minor compliment to Captain Dickson and the party he represented.

The rural vote, it may be admitted at once, did not come up to anticipations. It stands as evidence that the old party ties are still fairly strong, and that even self-interest cannot withstand the glamor of cabinet representation, and also in view of the promises made by Mr. McCurdy, that the day of what our neighbors to the south call "pork barrel politics" has not yet passed in Canada. The vote of the working class in Truro shows that the working man in Canada is as easily gulled by protectionist oratory as Labor in the United States has shown itself to be. Perhaps that is why Senator Robertson is so fervent in his support of international trade unionism.

The government press has, of course, hailed the result of these by-elections as proof that the Meighen government has the confidence of the country. The fact is that the government has won on ground of its own choosing; Mr. Meighen selected McCurdy and Wigmore for cabinet positions because they held safe seats. Moreover it is apparent that in Colchester the Liberals, combined with the Tories for the purpose of keeping out a representative of the farmers. The Liberal Halifax Chronicle threw the weight of its influence on the side of Mr. McCurdy, and the party in the main went with its press mentor. The real test of public opinion on the Meighen government has yet to come.

As To Investments

It is astonishing what a number of people are interested in the welfare of the farmers. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is almost vehement in its profession of solicitude for the good of the tillers of the soil, and never a protectionist orator mounts the platform but what he prefaces his appeal for privilege with a eulogy on the agricultural industry, while the politician invariably recognizes the farming community as the backbone of the nation.

Most of these professional friends of the farmers are like the man in the story who flattered the boy till he got his axe ground; they have an axe to grind and they want the farmer to turn the grindstone. Just about this time of the year, when the crops are being threshed, and the farmer is taking in the fruit of his year's toil, the country is swarming with persuasively-tongued men who have no other object in life than to help the poor farmer along the road to opulence and to show him how to become a millionaire without effort and without any more risk than was assumed by Rockefeller, Morgan or J. J. Hill, or the fellow that lives next door to the said persuasively-tongued salesman, and who made a fortune in Texas oil stock or Florida orange lands.

Not all the men who approach the farmers with investment propositions are of this variety, however; there are many genuine fields for investment, but the farmers cannot be too careful in scrutinizing propositions that are laid before them. There is a great field in the development of the existing farmers' organizations, and it should be realized that investment in these organizations is not only profitable to the investor but is a real help to the betterment of the farming community as a whole. It is sound, in fact the soundest economy, for farmers who have managed to save to put their savings into propositions that are directly connected with the business of farming itself, for in so doing they are furthering not only their own interest but the interest of all farmers, and promoting that community of interest in which lies their only hope of economic salvation.

The spirit of speculation, however, is strong in most people; the excitement of a risk appeals and is the secret of the persistence of every form of gambling. While that mental characteristic remains the best advice that can be handed out is: Be careful and don't take more chances than you can well afford. Make sure that there is a reasonable prospect of success for the proposition you are considering, and set the dog on the man with a wild-cat scheme. Always remember, however, that your own organizations should have the prior claim on what you can lay aside for investment, and also remember that your own farm is about as good a place to invest as you can get.

Turner's Weekly

After exactly two years of what the editor calls an "interesting existence," Turner's Weekly, of Saskatoon, has been compelled to list itself among the victims of the ever-increasing cost of publishing; it has found itself "unable to compete longer with the cost of paper, and the cost of ink, and the cost of printers, and the cost of printing machinery," and so it reluctantly passes out of existence. It is a pity, for it is, undoubtedly true, as the editor says: "that there is a field for such a publication,"

but it is unfortunately just such kind of publications that find the greatest difficulty in making headway even in ordinary times, and the publishing business is certainly not encountering ordinary obstacles at the present time. It is a tribute to the worth of Turner's Weekly that it has managed to survive these recurring and increasing handicaps for so long, and no less testimony to the courage and tenacity of its returned soldier founder and editors, for Turner's Weekly voiced the opinions of men who were not only intelligent students of the great movements of the day, but men who were capable of interpreting those movements in the light of ideals for which they fought in France.

Some day, perhaps, and we hope, they may be able to try again and under more auspicious and encouraging circumstances. Their printing plant will continue in business and can be made the nucleus of a fresh effort when the prospects are brighter than they are today for anyone in the publishing business.

Malicious Misrepresentation

The Liberals of Durham County, Ontario, have nominated W. T. R. Preston to contest the seat which Hon. N. W. Rowell is vacating. Mr. Preston, who is as fervent a worshipper at the shrine of traditional Liberalism as Mr. Meighen is at that of traditional Toryism, secured the nomination after a speech in the course of which he said, according to the report of the Toronto Globe:

The Farmers' Platform specifically calls for the entire abolition of the customs tariff and stands for free trade, and in respect to that the Liberal party is at issue with it. The Liberal party was never, in recent years, associated with the policy of free trade; it always favored a revenue tariff.

The Farmers' Union policy is in favor of direct taxation instead of any tariff at all. Look and see where that will place you. It means, by wiping out the \$250,000,000 a year derived from the tariff, that that money will have to be raised by a direct tax on land, and it means that in this country every farmer

will have to put his hand in his pocket and hand out \$250 a year to fill that vacancy.

Mr. Preston is either woefully ignorant of the Farmers' Platform or he is guilty of deliberately and maliciously misrepresenting it. That platform nowhere "specifically calls for the entire abolition of the customs tariff" nor does it propose to raise revenue remitted by reduction of the tariff by "a direct tax on land." It does not propose a tax on land at all; it proposes a tax on unimproved land values, an entirely different thing to a tax on land, and it does not propose to raise the whole of the remitted customs revenue by that tax. The Farmers' Platform, in fact does not propose anything that Mr. Preston says it does. It does demand a substantial reduction of the tariff along specified lines, and the raising of the revenue thus remitted by an extension of direct taxation. Mr. Preston's party also favors a reduction of the tariff; it proposes to meet the reduction in revenue by further direct taxation; what does Mr. Preston propose?

When Mr. Preston says that the N.N.P. party propose to wipe out the tariff revenue and to raise \$250,000,000 by a tax on land, which would take \$250 a year out of the pocket of every farmer, he is, to put it bluntly, talking through his hat. He would be well advised to get a copy of the Farmers' Platform and find out just exactly what it does propose, and the party he speaks for would be well advised if it informed him gently, but firmly, that the day of the peanut politician is about past, and that he had better get an intellectual grip upon the political situation before he again mounts a political platform.

Protectionist Modesty

Appearing before the Tariff Commission, at Vancouver, Nichol Thompson, a member of the Provincial Department of Industries, made an appeal for the subsidizing of the

iron and steel industry in British Columbia, and also for the maintenance of protection for metal industries, shipbuilding and textiles. Somehow or other, Mr. Thompson got these industries dependent upon the development of the iron and steel industry, and so he not only asked for the continuance of the present duties but somewhat nervily asked for bounties on the production of native ore or on finished iron and steel products, or at any rate assistance of the kind that was given the iron and steel industry in Nova Scotia. As the iron and steel industry in Nova Scotia received out of the public funds between 1896 and 1912, when the bounties were discontinued, the sum of \$16,785,827, and as it received a few millions prior to 1896, to say nothing of the millions it has made through its tariff protection, it will be noticed that Mr. Thompson is by no means modest in his requests, and that he is not overburdened with concern for the taxpayer.

The Liquor Referendum

There appears to be some popular misunderstanding regarding the effect of the voting on the question to be submitted to the people on October 25. The voters are asked to answer "Yes" or "No" to the question: Shall the importation or bringing of intoxicating liquors into the province be forbidden? If the majority say "Yes" then no intoxicating liquor may be brought into the province except for medicinal, sacramental or manufacturing purposes, or to be sold except as the laws of the province may permit. In other words, the control of the liquor traffic passes entirely to the provincial governments, and provincial laws govern the whole selling of liquor. A vote of "Yes," is, therefore, a vote for provincial autonomy in the control of liquor, and for that if for no other reason the vote should be overwhelmingly "Yes," for it is extremely desirable that the provinces should have control of what so vitally affects their welfare.



The Moths and the Flame

Shorthorn Popularity

And Some of the Reasons Which Underly It

By G. E. Day

FOR a considerable number of years the prices for Shorthorn cattle have been on the up grade. At various times timid people have ventured the opinion that prices had reached the top, and were nervous about investing in Shorthorns under such conditions. In other cases we find men who, thinking the high tide had been reached, practically dispersed their herds in order to take advantage of the market. Such men today realize that they made a very grave mistake, and in order to restock they have to pay higher prices than they received a year or two ago. The year 1919, just closed, shows a marked increase in prices received at public sales for Shorthorn

good results from the first cross, but subsequent crosses continue to show improvement, and the continued use of Shorthorn sires will build a valuable beef herd from any kind of foundation. Any man who raises cattle learns to appreciate the importance of maintaining size and securing maximum weights for age in his steers, and it is much easier to attain this end with Shorthorns than with any other breed.

When it comes to the matter of economical production of beef, the Shorthorn can give an exceptionally good account of itself. It is quite out of the question to give in detail tests which have been made in this connection, but it might be mentioned that at the Kansas Experiment Station, steers by Shorthorn bulls were the only ones to show a profit in a feeding test conducted at that institution. Thos. Johnston, Columbus, Ohio, feeds steers on an extensive scale, and has figures relating to the results of feeding Shorthorn steers as compared with steers of other breeds, which are almost startling in their character, the Shorthorn outstripping his competitors both in gain and net profit. John J. Lawler,

the high price record in Canada, and they also hold the high price record in the United States in certain sections of the market. If any other proof is needed in this connection, all that is necessary is to refer the reader to the report of the sales of ear lots at the late International Show at Chicago. The grand championship for ear lots went to another breed, and, of course, the grand champion load sold at a much higher price than any of the others, but leaving out the grand champion load we find that the best load of Shorthorn steers out-sold other loads by \$5.00 per hundredweight, and that the average price per hundredweight for the Shorthorn ear loads was higher than the average price received for either Aberdeen-Angus or Herefords. Surely these figures should be sufficient to effectively disprove the claim made by the admirers of other breeds that their cattle command a premium on the market as compared with Shorthorns. Nothing could be farther from the truth, and we find that the packer values Shorthorn cattle as highly as he values other kinds, provided, of course, that the cattle are properly finished.

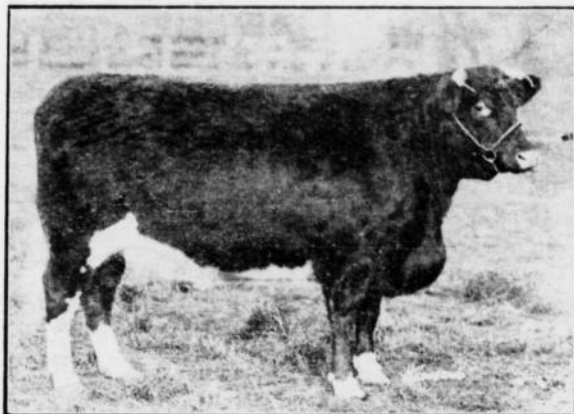
Many ranchers appreciate the importance of Shorthorn blood in maintaining size and feeding qualities in range cattle. Some of the best herds on American ranches contain a high percentage of Shorthorn blood, and A. E. Cross, of Calgary, makes the statement that he could not stay in the cattle business without using Shorthorn bulls, and he runs his cattle on the open range. He claims that the use of Shorthorn blood gives him much greater weight for age than he could get any other way, and other ranchers who have used Shorthorn bulls have had a similar experience. Thus we find that there is a very important place for the Shorthorn to fill upon the ranches of this and other countries.

A Word About Show Cattle

The followers of a breed which outstrips all competitors from the standpoint of actual profit need not seriously worry if another breed happens to win more championships at shows. The average farmer who feeds steers has no intention of showing them, and consequently is not particularly interested in this phase of the question, but he is vitally interested in securing the largest possible returns from feed consumed,

and we have shown that the Shorthorn has no equal from this important standpoint. But during the year just closed the Shorthorn was not swamped in the show ring.

At the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, a grade Shorthorn steer secured the grand championship. At the Chicago International the Shorthorns carried off the grand championship for the best three steers. At Portland, Oregon, Shorthorns secured the grand championship, and also captured grand championship and first for three steers, any breed, at the Texas state fair. At the provincial winter fair, Guelph, a grade Shorthorn steer was grand champion of the show, and at West Toronto a Shorthorn grade took first in the boys' calf-



Little Sweetheart

Grand Champion Shorthorn female at the 1919 International. Shown by T. S. Glide, Davis, California.

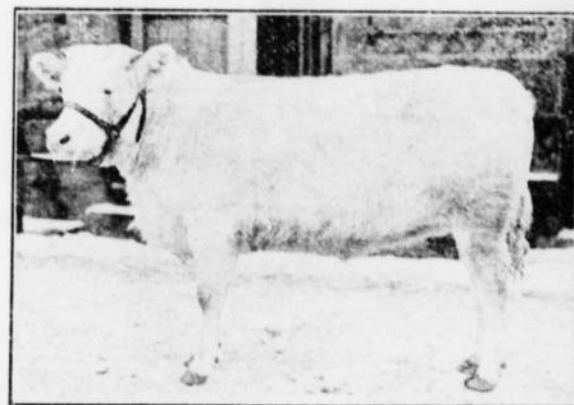
cattle, and, judging from the limited number of cattle available, it looks as though we had not yet reached the top by any means. The man who is breeding Shorthorns today is in a business which affords great possibilities in the way of profits, provided, of course, that he is breeding good representatives of the breed. It is safe to say that no breed is enjoying a higher degree of popularity today than the Shorthorn, and probably no breed can compete with it in the race for the approval of the general farmer.

There are many reasons why the Shorthorn is popular, and a few of them might be noted at this point. When cattle are carefully selected and liberally fed, it is not difficult to maintain size, but when they are placed in the hands of the general farmer, who buys comparatively cheap bulls and is not too liberal in the use of feed, there is no breed which will compare with the Shorthorn from the standpoint of maintaining size under these conditions. Also in the case of cross breeding there are some breeds which give particularly good results from the first cross, but subsequent crosses show a falling off in size and subsequent value as beef makers. The Shorthorn not only gives

the largest buyer of feeders upon the Chicago market, comes out with a public statement, giving his reasons for preferring Shorthorn steers for feeding purposes. His statements are certainly remarkable, and a copy of them may be obtained from the secretary of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Another man who was engaged in steer feeding gave the writer figures regarding results of feeding Shorthorn grade steers as compared with grade steers of another breed, and this statement showed that the Shorthorns made an average daily gain of half a pound per day per steer greater than the other steers. These figures are certainly remarkable, and should be reasonably convincing to any person who is open to conviction.

As Stock Yard Favorites

When we come to study the market end of the business we find that Shorthorns are not only able to outstrip competitors in point of rapid and economical gains, but that they sell as finished steers on the open market on a par with outstripping his competitors both in any other breed, and also do their full share in topping the market. As a matter of fact, Shorthorn steers hold



Maid of the Mist

John Guardhouse's yearling heifer was placed first at the Guelph Winter Fair.

feeding competition, and the grand championship for three steers also went to the Shorthorn. It may also be added that the grand champion steer at West Toronto was out of a grade Shorthorn cow.

A Shorthorn steer won first prize in the boys' calf-feeding competition at Saskatoon, Regina and Calgary winter fairs, while the grand championship at Saskatoon and Regina, together with the championship for best steer at Calgary, went to a Shorthorn steer. At the Maritime winter fair, Amherst, N.S., a Shorthorn was grand champion, and the same thing happened at Birmingham, England. At the Smithfield show, England, the grand championship was won by a cross between the Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn, and the reserve championship went to a pure-bred Shorthorn. Other show-ring honors have fallen to the Shorthorn during the past year, but sufficient has been said to show that the Shorthorn is capable of competing with other breeds in our important fat stock shows. At the same time Shorthorn breeders value the ability to give large profits for feed consumed more highly than the ability to win championships.

Continued on Page 30



Some well-mannered, industrious Shorthorn ladies, recently from Scotland, are desirous of locating in a progressive household. Please speak to the auctioneer.

The Reckoning

By Archie P. McKishnie

MAXWELL leaped from the taxi and ran up the steps of the Sovereign National Bank. A newsboy thrust a paper under his nose. "Mornin' Mail, sir?"

Maxwell shook his head and passed through the swinging doors of the imposing building and with a nod to the teller went on to the manager's office. A short, heavy-set man standing beside the teller's cage glanced after the tall figure in admiration.

"By George! there's a man for you!" he exclaimed turning to the teller; "Did you notice the shoulders and the poise of him? Who is he?"

"That, Doctor," answered the young man, "is the most talked of personage in this city, today. He is the discoverer of the Twin Creeks gold field and has recently sold a quarter interest in his claim to the Notaway Company for half a million dollars. His name is Maxwell."

"Well I'll be shot," murmured the other. He picked up his bank book and shoved it into his pocket, nodding his big head. "He's a lucky beggar. Why, a man with his looks—and half a million—can do just about what he wants to do to this old world. I do wish though," he added, ruefully, "that he had put off discovering this gold-field until after I had unloaded my Drift Draft and Virgin Heath stuff. A new find like this Twin Creeks field simply demoralizes the market; strikes buyers exactly as the new styles in millinery strike the women. They simply jump at the new stuff and we fellows with the old stock go into discard. Oh well, keep going and come up smiling, eh?" By George he's going into the old man's private office. Has his account here, I suppose?"

The teller nodded, and the doctor with a wink and a shrug of his shoulders passed out through the revolving doors.

Maxwell, who had entered the private sanctum-sanctorum of Mr. Howland, president of the Sovereign National Bank, unannounced, closed the door softly and stood smiling across the table at that personage himself. Mr. Howland peered at him for one disturbed instant through his glasses, then with a rapid "God bless my soul!" sprang nimbly from his chair. The next instant he was wringing the hand of the younger man in a manner that left no doubt as to the sincerity of his action.

"Why, Jim Maxwell," he cried, "I am more than delighted to see you; delighted too to hear of your good fortune. Pray be seated. So, you remember the old tenderfoot who gave you so much trouble along the trails? When did you reach the city?"

"Only last night," returned Maxwell, seating himself in the chair the manager indicated and taking in the rich furnishing of the office with one sweep of his quick eyes.

"And you'll be staying quite some time with us, of course? Understand me, we want you. Annabel—"

He paused and cleared his throat, his eyes searching Maxwell's face. The ranger's eyes met them squarely. Only the bronze of his cheek had deepened a little, to tell that his pulse quickened at mention of the girl's name.

"Miss Howland is well, I hope?" he asked.

"God bless you, she's health, life and spirits personified," cried the fond father.

He drew out a drawer in his table and began nervously fumbling among some papers.

"It's most fortunate for me that you called this morning, Jim," he said, "because I want your advice on a certain matter."

He spread out a map of northern Ontario on the table and motioned Maxwell over besides him.

"You see this strip of wilderness marked in blue? Well I'm trying to buy that limit. In fact, it's already as good as mine. My lawyer expects the deed today. It's costing me \$40,000. Is it worth it?"

"Yes," replied Maxwell, "it should be worth it, to you. Of course you're buying it to use as a private preserve?"

"You've guessed it. Two years ago if anyone had told me that I would buy that piece of wilderness, I'd have laughed at him. But I'm doing it, nevertheless. Annabel has begged me to secure it, and," he laughed softly, "she usually gets what she wants, that young lady."

"It is a splendid piece of timber," said Maxwell, thoughtfully. "Right here," he smiled, touching the paper with his pencil, "lies the little lake from which you caught the 20-pound trout, and close besides it flows one of the swiftest streams in the country. Just above here stretch the Dotawog hills. You'll remember this little river," touching a twisting line on the map; "it's very deep and turbulent. Just across it there's another sweep of timber land, some acres larger than the one you have selected. I have often thought, Mr. Howland, that I should like to own this piece of land for myself, and so preserve its natural beauties. It teems with wild life and contains some of the best bass lakes in the region."

"Why don't you buy it?" asked the



banker quickly, "you can afford to do it now, can't you?"

"Yes," said Maxwell, "I can. But unfortunately the company who own it would not sell to me. They know I would buy it only to save it and their ambition is to clear the land of its timber and mark it off into homesteads. Of course," he added, "I might get possession by exercising a little strategy; for instance, I might employ a land agent."

"The very thing," cried Howland, enthusiastically. "And I know the man for you. My lawyer, Mr. Judson, will be glad to put the deal through I feel sure. But I forgot that you know Judson. He was one of our party last summer, remember? He'll be delighted to serve you. I'll just jot down his address. You will see him soon?"

"Today," Maxwell answered.

He took the card Howland held out to him and slipped it into his vest pocket. His eyes were looking out of the window, across the smoky turrets to a strip of blue sky, beyond. There was a question he had come to ask this pleasant-faced general of finance, a question that did not concern money or stocks. He was finding it very hard to put this question.

The banker's voice brought him back to himself. "Please sit down, Jim," he was saying. "Now that you have concluded negotiations with the company which bought a quarter interest in your mining claim, and your half a million dollars is safely reposing in the vault of one of the best banks in Canada, you can surely afford to give an old man a few minutes of your time. It's like a breath from the forest—your coming;

and I'm hungry for the forest. Only last evening Annabel was saying that she longed to go back to the north woods and the streams. Jim, she loves it, I tell you."

"Yes, I know," said Maxwell softly. Mr. Howland reached forward and placed his thin hand on the other's arm.

"Jim," he said, his face growing grave, "remember how we used to exchange confidences up there in the woods? Wonderful, isn't it, the humanizing influences the solitude exerts? I was always a close mouthed chap, too. I told you some things up there that I never thought to tell a soul. But there was one thing I didn't tell you, because I think I didn't want to believe that this thing existed. But I'm going to tell you now. It's simply this. I'm liable to go out any time; it's my old rag of heart, Jim."

He smiled and his slender fingers tightened on the sinewy arm of the young man.

"So, I'm stepping aside, Jim, retiring from the active life I love. My physician demands it. He tells me there is a possibility of my living for years yet, providing I am careful. That's why I'm buying this strip of forest."

He paused and looked slowly up at Maxwell. "I wanted to tell you about Annabel. I had to let her know—of course. She took it mighty hard. You see, I've been both father and mother—"

He paused and cleared his throat. "She's all I've got, Jim, it's natural that I should worry about leaving her behind—alone."

"Quite natural," murmured Maxwell. "There's a young man who has loved her for a long time," resumed the father. "A man who has sterling qualities; one who has fought his way to the top of his profession, and whom I trust implicitly. He is the man of whom we have been speaking, Mr. Judson."

Maxwell's form stiffened, and he breathed hard. He heard the banker's voice as coming from a long distance.

"For some reason—a young girl's whim, perhaps, Annabel refused his proposal of marriage. He came to me. I interceded in his behalf. I had to tell her why I so desired that she marry Judson; and, Jim—she consented. I wonder if I was a damned coward?"

Maxwell, his face white and set, gazed across at the man before him, and in his heart there was more pity than resentment for the demolisher of his castle of dreams. But it seemed to him that the world which had only a few moments ago been fair and filled with the glow of promise had turned suddenly bleak and grey.

He arose and held out his hand.

"Please tell Miss Howland for me that I wish her all happiness," he said. "But you'll surely come and see her

before you leave," cried the banker, "she'll find it hard to forgive you if you don't. You know where we live?"

"Yes," Maxwell replied, "but I fear I shall have to forego the pleasure, Mr. Howland. I am leaving tonight and there is still some business undone. Goodbye," he said. "I'll call on Mr. Judson right away."

The door closed behind him, and Mr. Howland sat down slowly, the tips of his long slender fingers pressed together, his forehead twisted in a perplexed frown.

Maxwell squared his broad shoulders and wedged his way swiftly through the late afternoon crowds. There was only one thing for him to do, he told himself, and that was to get away from the city and back to the shagland and its old trails.

Well, it was waiting for him, that world he loved and fitted best. But would the face of his dream-girl come back to him through the starred dew mists when the Ghost-Hush gripped the forest and the night had swooned?

He hoped it would, because the picture was now a part of his world and he knew the old trails would be desolate without it. As for the hope he had entertained—it was shattered now. The one possession for which he had longed was not to be his. But, thank God, he still had memories, and these he would cherish always like a true son of the forest.

He found himself in a great silent part across whose dead face a wide, white walk stretched invitingly. At least there were no crowds there, no noise, only stillness and the smell of waking plants and grasses. Somewhere in a bare maple a robin was piping its evening song.

A little breeze born in the far country hills came to him as the voice of a dear friend might come to one straying alone in a desert; it spoke of his solitude of forest and lakes and dashing water-courses, his lonely and loved world, vast Temagami.

He walked down the pebbled way, the rumble of the city drowned in the little red-breast's song. He was back among his hills, breathing again the scents of the northland; back along the old track, drowsing beside the camp-fire.

And before him, as always, lifted the face of the girl he loved—the girl he would love always, the girl who could never be more to him than a dream girl now.

He had met her in Temagami, a glorious creature who seemed to fit perfectly her rugged environment. He remembered how she had loved to stand upon an eminence and watch the slow twilights enwrap the solitude. Far westward a crimson sunset would shoot long arrows of red and gold against the face of a timbered hill, and draw them back again in long wavering fingers of yellow and crimson across the bosom of resting lakes. Then the world would grow hushed and only the cry of some feeding loon in the lake-shallows would drift out into the quietude. Well, they would never watch those twilights together any more.

Maxwell lingered in the park until the robin's piping notes were still and the city lights starred the twilight. Then he went back to his hotel. From his room he called up Judson, made an appointment to meet him in his office at eight o'clock, and went down to supper.

A moon-faced clock indicated the hour of 7.30 when Roger Judson, senior member of the law firm of Judson and Stokes, alighted from his limousine and ascended the elevator to his office on the sixth floor of the imposing office building and seated himself before a mahogany table in an inner room marked private.

He started up with a muttered imprecation as footsteps approached the door, and sank back again in his chair as it opened to admit his partner. Stokes threw his overcoat across a chair and scrutinized the worried, colorless face of the man before him out of hard black eyes. A twisted smile curved

Continued on Page 11

Co-operative Marketing Associations

IV.—Financing An Association—The Capital- and Non-Capital-Stock
Forms of Organization—The Revolving Fund Plan of Providing
Working Capital—By R. D. Colquette

IN discussing the financing of a co-operative marketing association it might be well to begin with a quotation from *The California Idea*, the first article in the series on the co-operative organizations on the Pacific Coast. It is this:

"A pure co-operative association must have no intervening body of stockholders drawing profit as such stockholders between the grower and the sale of his product. Preferably it should have no capital stock. It should have only members and all the members should have equal voting power and equal property rights. Membership should be confined to growers only, producing the particular product handled by the association."

"If the organization is a corporation with capital stock the growers should be the only stockholders and their stock should be subscribed for in a certain fixed ratio, such as one share for every thousand hens, as with the Central California Poultry Producers' Association, or for every acre of bearing fruit, as with a fruit growers' association. Upon ceasing to be growers, membership in the association should be cancelled and stock holdings in the association should be repurchased by the corporation at their book value."

The Capital Stock Form

With the capital stock form of organization the stock is issued to members only so that the control of the association is kept strictly in their hands. As was stated in a previous article each member must be a producer of the commodity that the association handles. The financing of the association, therefore, is entirely done by those who produce the commodity handled by the association. Furthermore, the amount of stock held by a member is proportional to the amount of product which he markets through the association. This is an equitable arrangement. Each member finances the association in proportion to the extent to which its facilities are occupied in handling his product.

The apportioning of stock on this equitable basis is an easy matter. The contract with the member is an index of the amount of product he will have to market through the association. With field or orchard crops the acreage is stated, with a dairy association the number of cows, with a poultry association the number of hens. It is simply a matter of deciding how many acres or cows or hens will constitute a unit for holding one share of stock and issuing the stock accordingly.

It may be found that the original issue of capital stock is insufficient to provide all the capital required. To increase the capital, deductions may be made from each member's annual returns, and capital stock issued to the amount of the deduction. This can be carried on for a year or two until the capital has been increased to an amount sufficient to finance the association's activities.

The Non-Capital Stock Form

Most of the older associations have the capital stock form of organization in which the capital is furnished by the members. To the difficulties of organization are added the difficulty of securing from its members the money to provide for large capital outlays. To meet this and other disadvantages a better system has been devised. It has stood the test of experience and has been successful even beyond the expectations of those who designed it.

A strictly non-capital, non-profit association is organized. It has an initial membership fee of say \$10. That is the sum total of a member's cash contribution as long as he remains a member. A condition of membership is that the contract, which was explained in the last article, be signed by the producer.

When contracts sufficient to guarantee the required volume are secured, a subsidiary corporation is organized. Its business is to do all the physical handling of the product, such as packing, processing, storing, loading into cars—whatever work of this kind the particular product requires. It does this work

for the association, all the business of buying from the growers and merchandising the product being done by the association. Two kinds of stock, common and preferred, are issued in the corporation. The common stock is turned over to the association in consideration of a contract by which the association agrees to turn all the product delivered by its members over to the corporation for handling purposes, paying the usual remuneration for such work. This common stock carries the voting power, none of which is vested in the preferred. It gives the control of the corporation absolutely into the hands of the association. The same directorates conduct the affairs of both organizations.

Preferred stock to an amount sufficient to finance the corporation is issued. This stock is in classes A, B, C, D, etc., according to the number of years the contracts the association's members have to run. It carries the usual rate of interest. One class is retired each year, enough being deducted from the amount received by the re-sale of the members' products to make the retirement. In the first year of operation, class A stock is retired in this manner; in the second year class B, and so on until, by the time the contracts with members have expired, all the outstanding preferred stock has been bought in by the association. As each class of preferred stock is extinguished, its value goes automatically into the common stock, and when they have all been retired their total value is represented by the common stock held by the association. The members of the association, who have really paid for the preferred stock through the deductions made from their returns each year, have therefore an equity in this common stock according to the amount of product they have marketed through the association while the stock was being retired. Should a member wish to withdraw from the association, his equity is appraised at its book value, and the amount paid to him.

The preferred stock is sold to anyone who wishes to buy it, the association members getting the first opportunity to invest in it. It can, however, be sold to banks or other financial institutions, since it carries no voting power in either the association or the corporation. In order to make the preferred stock attractive to investors it has to have some guarantee behind it. This guarantee is furnished by the contract entered into with the corporation by the association to turn all its products over to the corporation for handling purposes and pay, first, the cost of handling the products, second, the annual dividend on the preferred stock and third, enough to retire one class of the preferred each year until it has all been retired. Enough has to be deducted from the re-sale price received by the association for its members' products to cover all these outlays. The association in turn has contracts with its members in which they have agreed to deliver all their products covered by the contract for a period of years. The guarantee which the preferred stock has behind it is, therefore, all the products grown by the members and marketed through the association for that period of years. Needless to say, such an investment is looked upon as a gilt-edged security by financial interests and no difficulty has been experienced in disposing of the preferred stock in co-operative marketing associations organized on this basis.

Under this form of organization, the association is strictly a non-capital non-profit organization. When the preferred stock has all been retired, the common stock which it holds in the corporation represents all the corporation's assets. It is then in a position to return to the members the full re-sale price of their products minus the bare cost of management, handling and upkeep of equipment. Should its membership increase and new facilities be required, more stock can be issued to be retired in the same manner as the first issue.

It is generally conceded that the non-

Does the
Rising Sun
Find You Rested?

On the morning after a hard day's work, do you feel fit to finish the job? Do you feel perfectly refreshed.

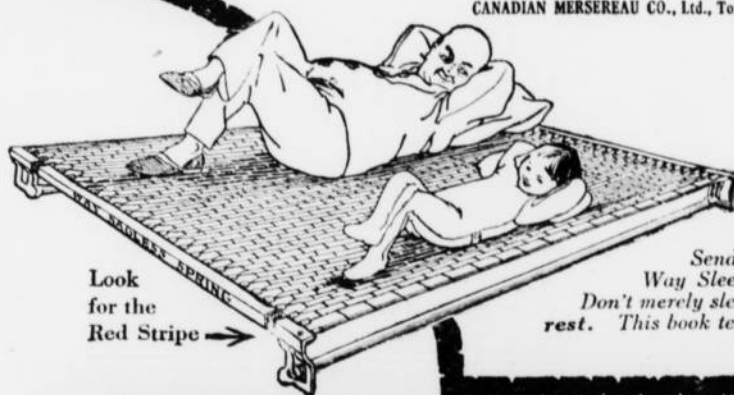
If your bed-spring sags and lumps—restful sleep is impossible. Don't try to make your body fit the spring. Get the one which fits your body.

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—is always comfortable—always restful. Never sags, bags or squeaks—never rolls the occupant to the center. Conforms to the body, no matter in what position. All metal construction—sanitary—will not tear bed clothes.

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Don't merely sleep—but
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LAWSON'S
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Accept only "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in an unbroken "Bayer"

package which contains complete directions. Then you are getting real Aspirin—the genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years. Now made in Canada.

Handy tin boxes containing 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer" packages.

There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must say "Bayer"

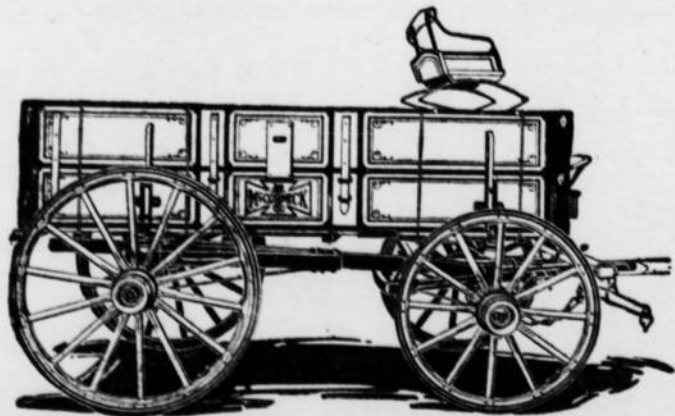
Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Mononitroaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

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YOU can usually tell by its chuckle whether or not a wagon is easy running. When you see a heavily loaded wagon, the wheels of which give out a pleasant, mellow chuckling, you are pretty safe in concluding that that's a light draft wagon. However, if it chuckles too loudly, then you have evidence of too much play in the wheel bearings.

MCCORMICK FARM WAGONS have the comfortable, snug chuckle that means neither too much play nor too little, but just the right amount—and bearing protection against sand and dirt. These wagons have wide skein box collars with projecting flanges that keep the grease in and the dirt out, at the same time preventing skein boxes from cutting into the skeins and providing broad bearing surfaces on the skein shoulders, in addition to keeping grease from working into the hubs. Smooth running, light draft wagons are the result.

This is only one small detail among many good features that account for the remarkable serviceability and wide popularity of McCormick farm wagons which are sold by International agents everywhere. Write for illustrated descriptive pamphlet.



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capital, non-profit form of organization is the best that has ever been devised for co-operative marketing associations. It is purely co-operative in principle. The work of securing members is greatly facilitated as it is not necessary for them to provide money to meet capital outlays. Capital has always been forthcoming in sufficient amounts and at a rate of interest which compares favorably with that paid by the largest commercial interests.

The Revolving Fund Idea

In that form of organization in which independently organized locals affiliate to form a central marketing organization, the revolving fund idea has worked out splendidly in providing working capital for the central. The Okanagan United Growers, which is the central selling organization for several distinct local associations in the Okanagan Valley, has adopted this plan. To provide working capital a stated amount, say, two per cent., of the

amount received by the central selling agency for fruit sold is held back, and in its place notes, maturing in five years and bearing the usual rate of interest, are issued. Interest coupons are attached in the same manner as they are attached to Victory Bonds. At the end of each year the member detaches the coupon and receives his interest. At the end of five years he returns the original note and receives his cash to its face value. This plan is followed from year to year so that deductions are being continuously made and the old notes being continuously retired. A revolving fund is thereby provided to keep the machinery of the central selling agency in operation during those seasons when the product is not moving, and when, of course, there is no income from the usual handling charges.

The next article will deal with the management of a co-operative marketing organization.

The Liquor Referendum

What the Referendum Means and Why the People Should Get Out and Vote in Force on October 25

BELIEVING it to be of the utmost importance that the people should understand thoroughly what it is they are asked to vote on at the coming referendum The Guide submitted a series of questions bearing on the liquor situation and the effect of the voting in the referendum to Mr. D. B. Harkness, secretary of the Social Service Council of Manitoba. The questions with the answers of Mr. Harkness are here given for the information and guidance of the readers of The Guide and in the hope that they will enable them to cast their vote in the direction of a greater control of the liquor trade by the respective provincial legislatures. There is one important word to add: **Make sure that your name is on the voters' list.**

Q.—What is the exact question upon which the people of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will be asked to vote on October 25?

A.—The form of the ballot is reproduced below. The exact question is stated on the ballot. Those who want to reduce the evils of the liquor traffic should mark "X" opposite the word "yes."

Q.—Why is it important that there should be a large vote on this referendum?

A.—The liquor question for a long time has been the football of party politics. The evils of such conditions were appalling. The questions arising are now referred to the people direct. This is an immense gain, and the people should show their interest, not only in the liquor question, but in direct legislation by turning out in large numbers to vote. A heavy vote would be the sanction for considering the question settled.

Q.—What is the present status of prohibition in Manitoba?

A.—At present the Manitoba Temperance Act prohibits the sale of liquor for beverage purposes but permits such sale for sacramental, medicinal and scientific or mechanical purposes. What liquor shall be sold for medicinal purposes is

left entirely to the professional discretion of the medical practitioner.

(b) Amendments have been passed to the Manitoba Temperance Act, which will go into effect if the referendum is carried, which will limit the amount a doctor may prescribe to 12 ounces, and the number he may issue to 100 per month. Provision is also made for taking out of the hands of the druggists the wholesale distribution of liquor and placing it in the hands of a government vendor. If the referendum carries the government vendor will be the only person in Manitoba who may then import liquor into the province. He can sell in accordance with the Manitoba Temperance Act for manufacturing, scientific and sacramental purposes. Retail druggists may sell for medicinal purposes only, and then only on a doctor's prescription, and no more than 12 ounces of fermented liquor to one person at one time, or two gallons of malt liquor in any one week. He must get his liquor from the liquor vendor and cannot import it. There are no export liquor warehouses in Manitoba.

Q.—What is the present status of prohibition in Saskatchewan?

A.—Sale of liquor for beverage purposes is prohibited in Saskatchewan, but sales are permitted for medicinal, mechanical, sacramental and scientific purposes. Both wholesale and retail druggists are authorized, under certain restrictions in accordance with the regulations of the Temperance Act, to sell liquors for permitted purposes. Saskatchewan introduced an act prohibiting the export liquor warehouses from keeping liquor. It was declared ultra vires by the courts. They now pay \$1,000 for registration fee. The courts have declared that the provincial government has no authority to legislate these places out of existence. If the referendum carries they will be closed out.

Q.—What is the present status of prohibition in Alberta?

A.—Alberta has legislation prohibiting the sale of liquor for beverage purposes. Individuals may keep in their private

Shall the importation or bringing of intoxicating liquors into the Province be forbidden?

NO

Shall the importation or bringing of intoxicating liquors into the Province be forbidden?

YES

residence a quantity of hard liquor not exceeding one quart. Retail druggists are authorized to sell, in restricted quantities and under careful regulations, liquor for medicinal, sacramental, scientific and manufacturing purposes. The government vendor supplies all liquor to the retail druggist. Alberta has tried twice to legislate the export liquor warehouse out of existence. In each case the courts have declared their legislation ultra vires. If the referendum carries, the export liquor warehouse must close. The government vendor will be the only person in the province who may lawfully import liquor into the province. As the laws of the province stand at present he cannot sell such liquor for beverage purposes.

Q.—When did prohibition become effective in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta?

A.—Manitoba—June 1, 1916. Saskatchewan—May 1, 1917. Alberta—July 1, 1916.

Q.—Briefly, what is the statute of prohibition in the other provinces of Canada.

A.—Every province in the Dominion is in a measure under Prohibition. The several acts have much in common. The MacDonald Act, introduced by Sir Hugh John MacDonald in the legislature of Manitoba in 1900, has become the basis of all the other acts. This act was drafted, having in mind the limitations of provincial authority, and was careful to state that it has to do with transactions of liquor which take place wholly within the province. Equal care has been taken in stating that it is not intended and shall not prohibit transactions in liquor between a person in this province and a person in another province or in another country. It is careful to state that it does not intend to interfere with the manufacturer in keeping or shipping or handling his liquor when one end of the transaction is outside the province. It was this that saved the act before the Privy Council and galvanized it back into life after it had been killed by the Manitoba courts. The Temperance Act of every province has adopted this feature of the Manitoba act. The coming referendum is for the purpose of killing that part of the liquor trade over which provincial legislatures have no authority. The Quebec Temperance Act permits the sale of wine and beer.

Q.—Upon what terms is liquor dispensed to druggists or other dispensaries in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta?

A.—In each case druggists are authorized to sell for medicinal, mechanical, scientific and sacramental purposes under restrictions which vary a little in each province.

The Reckoning

Continued on Page 14

the corners of his thin lips as he spoke. "I have been talking to Doctor Blakely. He tells me that the drop in the market has hit you both rather hard."

Judson squirmed as though a red-hot iron had seared him.

"He tells me," resumed Stokes, "that there is absolutely no bottom in Drift Draft, and that Virgin Heath shares have melted with the snows. Looks as though you made a bad investment, Judson."

He dropped into a chair and, leaned across the table toward the other man, "Odd those shares should take a high dive stunt just at this juncture. What in hell's the answer?"

"Twin Creeks," answered Judson dully. "You've heard about it, of course—the new gold field up in northern Ontario. This discovery has struck the market like an avalanche; people are buying, buying, buying! That's why Drift Draft and Virgin Heath have dropped ten points in 12 hours, and I have lost \$40,000 of —"

He paused and his eyes fell before the intent gaze of the other—"another man's money," he finished.

He sank back limply in his chair, his face averted. There was tense silence, then Stokes spoke.

"But you told me it was your own money."

"Yes, I remember, but it wasn't my

Q.—If the referendum is carried by a negative majority, what will be the effect upon the provincial administration of temperance legislation?

A.—If the referendum is negatived they will continue the liquor export stores in defiance of any legislation which the province may enact. It is notorious that these, which cannot sell liquor in their own province, have become the base for the illicit supply of liquor in the United States, which is bringing the name of Canada into disgrace across the border. Premier Drury, of Ontario, recently said: "As long as any citizen may order liquor you have innumerable centres for boot-legging. Under present conditions it is almost impossible to have an enforceable law."

Q.—If the referendum is carried by an affirmative majority, what will be the effect upon the provincial administration of temperance legislation?

A.—For a considerable time, say a year or so, there will be a quantity of liquor which is now coming in and which is being stored away for illicit dealing after the Scott Act comes into force. After this is gone no liquor can come into the province except through one funnel, and that under government control. There will no doubt be trouble with illicit stills for some time, but as the very presence of these is illicit they cannot operate on any large scale. The fellows who will experiment with stills improvised from milk cans and tea kettles will soon tire of the experiment.

Q.—Is there any legislation at the present time which prevents the manufacture, exportation and importation of liquor in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta?

A.—No.

Q.—What will be the status of the manufacture of alcoholic beverages in the province should the vote be against importation?

A.—Should the referendum go in the affirmative no liquor can be manufactured to be used for beverage purposes within the respective provinces.

Q.—Why is it advisable that the people of each province should have complete control over the liquor traffic in their own provinces?

A.—When the B.N.A. Act was passed it was evident they did not have in mind the liquor legislation. The effect of it is that partly under Dominion and partly under provincial control, so that effective legislation must emanate from two independent parliaments. The result is that they do not dove-tail into each other as they should. This is a move to place the liquor legislation under one control.

Q.—Who is entitled to vote on the referendum?

A.—Everyone whose name appears on the Dominion voters' list.

own money. It was money given me in trust by Banker Howland."

He struggled up, and walked to the window. He was a slender, good-looking young man of about 40 years of age, with blue eyes whose very innocence had proven a valuable asset to him in business. He was fashionably dressed, and carried in his buttonhole an American beauty rosebud, now sadly wilted and lopping, as was his spirit.

Stokes, his black eyes on his business partner's back, took a cigarette from his case and lit it leisurely. He was a big, broad-shouldered man of perhaps 35, with a hard sinister face, as swarthy as a Spaniard's.

He blew a ring of smoke ceilingward and turned his twisted smile upon Judson, who had wheeled about and now stood facing him. For one long minute he looked into the face of the older man, then like a flash his demeanor changed. He sprang up, and leaning across the table banged a clenched fist down upon it.

"Judson," he cried, "it's high time you and I had a reckoning. For three years you've sailed so close to the wind that you've only been saved from drowning by sheer luck alone; and during that time you've jeopardized my chances of success and have risked my neck along with your own. And now that the noose has fallen about our

Continued on Page 14

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The Family Plate for Seventy Years

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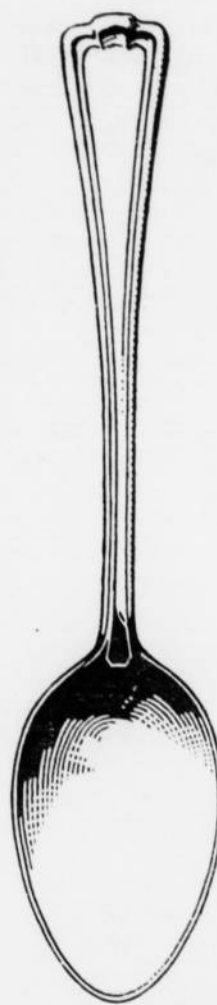
IT seems that a wedding would hardly be complete without a gift of silverplate.

The reason is a simple one—silverplate is attractive; it is expected to be of lasting quality; naturally, "1847 Rogers Bros.", the favorite for over seventy years, is chosen.

In this brand, you have an infinite variety of patterns from which to choose new pieces—each one the work of a talented artist.

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MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
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MAID AT HOME FOWLER'S Home Maid CIDER

"MADE AT HOME"
GRAPE, LOGANBERRY, ORANGE,
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CHERRY AND BLACKBERRY.

One ounce makes a gallon of delicious Cider.

Put up in 4 and 8 oz. Bottles.

Price per bottle 4oz \$1.35 8oz \$2.25 - Sold by Grocers and Druggists.

Great for Picnics, House Parties etc.

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FARMERS' BUSINESS

For the past 54 years, this Bank has given particular attention to the business of Farmers.

We have helped many over the rough places, and have aided many more to the highest plane of success.

We are prepared to extend you every aid within legitimate banking practice.

Come in at any time and talk over your affairs with us. You are always welcome



THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1864.

With its 44 branches in Manitoba, 44 branches in Saskatchewan, 87 branches in Alberta, 14 branches in British Columbia, 149 branches in Ontario, 47 branches in Quebec, 1 branch in New Brunswick, and 3 branches in Nova Scotia, serves rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

Why Canada Needs a Protective Tariff

**Summary of Statement submitted to the Committee of Cabinet Ministers at Winnipeg, on September 14, by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.*

ACCORDING to the Dominion census, about 700,000 people are employed in the factories of Canada. Including their families, the number of persons who depend for their living on the wage rolls of Canadian factories number 2,000,000. In addition there are probably half as many more wholesale and retail traders, professional and business men, and others who derive the chief part of their incomes indirectly from industrial establishments. Moreover, as about 80 per cent. of the total annual produce of Canadian farms is consumed in Canada, chiefly by the people living in towns and cities, farmers are also vitally concerned with industrial conditions.

Any civilized country that aspires to greatness must be strong in the following departments of national activity: agriculture, manufacturing, transportation, and finance. Purely agrarian countries have never reached any degree of greatness; purely industrial countries cannot exist; both manufacturing and agriculture are helpless without the machinery of finance and transportation systems to carry produce.

What part does the factory play? Remove the factories and imagine the effect on the wholesale and retail trade, on the banks, on the financial and brokerage houses, on real estate, on the professional men, on the tax-collecting departments? In the majority of Canadian cities and towns the factories are the direct or indirect cause of a very considerable part of business transacted, because the welfare of many allied activities depends on the ebb and flow of the factory output, the buying capacity of the factory purchasing department and the spending of the factory payroll. Strike at the factory, and you strike at nearly every one in the city or town. Strike at the city or town, and you strike at the agricultural population surrounding the city or town, for cities and towns use the produce of the farms, while the cities and towns in their turn supply the farms with most of those luxuries, comforts, and necessities which are part of civilized existence.

Nearly every family in Canada, directly or indirectly, is benefited by industrial prosperity and injured by industrial depression.

The Principle of Protection.

As the Canadian customs tariff has not been revised since 1907, revision is now overdue. After careful investigation it may be found that the rates of duty on some articles are too high and will consequently be lowered; or, in certain other cases, that the rates of duty are too low and will consequently be raised; or, in other cases, that the rates of duty will be considered fair and remain unchanged. But all tariff revisions are governed by a guiding principle, and this guiding principle must be either the policy of protection or the policy of free trade. The term "tariff for revenue" is misleading, because a tariff of even ten per cent. on an article produced in Canada yields revenue, and also affords a small degree of incidental protection.

In presenting this statement, therefore, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association respectfully begs to reaffirm its advocacy and support of the policy of adequate protection for Canadian industry (the policy which has been maintained since 1878 in Canada by all political parties that have held power).

Moreover, the association pledges its support to any measures which will hasten the adoption throughout the British empire of substantial customs preferences for empire products, corresponding to the preferences now provided in the customs tariff in Canada.

Definition of Protection.

The objects of the protective system in Canada have been and should continue to be:

1. To diminish, as far as possible, the importation of goods from foreign countries which can be produced at home.
2. To facilitate the importation of raw materials for manufacturing pro-

A Few Reasons

Why Canada should retain the present fiscal policy of adequate protection for Canadian agriculture, industry, labor and business.

1. Canada has shown wonderful growth in agriculture, manufacturing, forest production, mineral production, transportation, banking, insurance and other business since the adoption in 1878 of the National Policy of adequate protection for all classes.

2. Because Canada was strong in all departments of national activity, she made a great record in the war.

3. Since the war practically all civilized countries have retained or increased their protective tariffs.

4. Over 2,000,000 Canadians are supported by wages paid by Canadian factories.

5. Over 80 per cent. of all the produce of Canadian farms is consumed in Canada.

6. The tariff has caused over 600 branches of United States factories to locate in Canada.

7. The tariff provides a great portion of the revenue of the Dominion Government.

8. The present tariff of Canada is very moderate; the average rate of duty on all dutiable importations is 22½ per cent.; the average rate of duty on all importations, free and dutiable, is only 14 2-3 per cent.

9. Canadian products should not be exported in the raw state but should be manufactured in Canada in order to create business, provide employment and add to the national wealth.

10. Canada has maintained a protective tariff for 42 years. The United States, our greatest competitor, has maintained a protective tariff for 131 years. Their manufacturers have a home market of 105 million people. Our manufacturers have a home market of about 8 million people. Last year each inhabitant of the United States bought, on the average, \$4.41 worth of Canadian goods, while each Canadian, on the average, bought \$100.26 worth of United States goods. United States purchases from Canada were largely raw materials. Canadian purchases from the United States were largely manufactured goods. Is it surprising that the rate of exchange is against Canada and that our dollar is at a heavy discount in the United States? This is the situation with a Canadian tariff. What would it be if the tariff were removed? Remove the tariff, and in the words of ex-President Taft, Canada will become "an adjunct of the United States."

11. The destiny of Canada is a fully developed nation within the British Empire.

cesses which cannot be produced at home.

3. To encourage the exportation of Canadian goods as finished products.

4. To make Canada self-contained by developing and encouraging within her boundaries all legitimate activities that will give occupation to Canadian citizens.

The protective system is, above all things, a national system. The country is the unit. It aims to make the individual country strong in all vital departments of activity. If it were founded on any other basis it could not survive, and the only reason that the protective system has been in operation in practically all civilized countries for several centuries, with a few intermittent exceptions, is that the system safeguards and develops the resources and prosperity of the great majority of the citizens of each country.

The Tariff.

The tariff protects domestic industry by increasing the difficulty of importing competing products; in the second place, it secures revenue for the Government; and, in the third place, it can be used either as a weapon against any foreign country that is using discriminatory methods, or to bargain with a foreign country for tariff concessions that will open desirable markets for Canadian products. Consequently the tariff, being the chief instruments which maintains the protective system in opera-

tion, cannot be suddenly changed or abolished without at the same time changing or abolishing the protective system.

Support of the protective principle should not be confused with advocacy of a high tariff. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has never advocated a high tariff and does not advocate a high tariff now; but it is a conservative statement of fact to say that the Canadian customs tariff, as it stands today, is not a high tariff, and that in comparison with tariffs of other countries it is very moderate.

During the year ending March 31st, 1920, the average rate of duty on all dutiable importations, less the customs of war tariff collections, was 22½ per cent.

The average rate of duty on all importations, free and dutiable, after deducting the customs war tariff collections, was 14 2-3 per cent.

On the 18th day of May, 1920, the customs war tariff rates were completely removed by parliament. Surely it is reasonable to say that the average rate of duty of 22½ per cent. on all dutiable importations and the average rate of duty of 14 2-3 per cent. on all importations, dutiable and free, now imposed by the Canadian customs tariff, constitute a moderate tariff.

The World Tendency Towards Protection.

Fiscal policies of countries are inter-related, and swing together like

a pendulum towards protection at one period and towards free trade at another period. This fact is significant, because the present swing of the world pendulum is strongly towards protection.

Following the armistice, industrial countries, especially those that had been engaged in the war, took precautions to safeguard their home markets against a deluge of foreign goods, in order that their demobilized soldiers and war workers could secure employment in their own countries. The United Kingdom, notwithstanding statements to the contrary, is not a free trade country. She now applies various protective duties, and has a measure before parliament designed to prevent dumping, arising from exchange depreciation or other causes. During his budget speech in the House of Commons on April 19th last, the Honorable Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the exchequer, stated that the United Kingdom had raised, during the year ending March 31, 1920, the sum of £149,360,000 from customs duties imposed on goods imported into the United Kingdom. That is, every resident of the United Kingdom paid a customs tariff tax on the average of about \$16 last year. In Canada last year the average per capita tariff tax, including the war tariff, now removed, was about \$23, or, without the war tariff, about \$19.50. Yet some people describe Great Britain as a free trade country and Canada as a high tariff country.

The business men of Great Britain realized early in the war that steps must be taken upon the cessation of hostilities to protect British industries, and various committees have reported to the British parliament recommending a measure of protection for British industries.

France increased her tariff rates during the past year, on most goods, by amounts varying from ten to 300 per cent.; and as late as April 28, 1920, she announced a new and extensive list of prohibited imports. Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Spain, Roumania, and the Balkan States have made general increases in their tariffs. Recent despatches show that still higher protection is being provided in most of these countries, and especially in France, Italy, and Spain. Japan has now in operation a high protective tariff.

In South America, all countries have tariffs designed not only for the purpose of producing revenue, but also to provide for a reasonable measure of protection for home industry. The average rate of duty on all importations, both free and dutiable, for these countries for 1913, the latest year for which statistics are obtainable, follow:

Countries	Average ad valorem duty on Imports per cent.
Argentina	20.8
Brazil	35.9
Bolivia	17.1
Chile	19.9
Ecuador	36.6
Paraguay	31.1
Peru	21.9
Uruguay (1912)	36.2
Venezuela	46.7

The following clause was adopted by the National Republican Convention of the Republican Party of the United States, at Chicago, June 10, 1920:

"The uncertain and unsettled conditions of international balances, the abnormal economic and trade situation of the world, and the impossibility of forecasting accurately even the near future, preclude the formulation of a definite programme to meet conditions a year hence. But the Republican party reaffirms its belief in the protective principle, and pledges itself to a revision of the tariff as soon as conditions shall make it necessary for the preservation of the home market for American labor, agriculture, and industry."

A tariff was introduced in Australia on March 24, 1920, which is highly protective in character. All British countries outside the United Kingdom have tariffs that are protective in character, with the exception of certain eastern countries, such as India and the Straits Settlements, which impose duties on certain imports for revenue.

Official records show that there is not in the world today one country

making any pretensions to industrial development that is without a protective tariff.

This Dominion's tariff legislation, designed for national development, must be affected by the fact that every great industrial nation today throughout the world has erected protective tariff barriers against the exploitation of its markets by other nations. Were our customs tariff removed whilst other countries maintain and strengthen theirs, our markets would be filled with the overflow goods from protected foreign countries, while our goods would be largely shut out of foreign markets. This would so reduce the markets of our factories as to raise Canadian productive costs above a competitive basis; and many of them would be compelled to cease operations.

Growth of Canada Under Protection

The best way to determine whether or not Canada has flourished under the policy of adequate protection for Canadian industry is to study the statistics, not for one industry, but for all the great basic industries and see how they have developed since 1878. Consider, first, the total trade of Canada. The following table shows that since the introduction of the national policy our total trade has multiplied by 16 times:

Fiscal Year.	Total Trade.
1879	\$ 149,489,188
1920	2,351,174,886

Agricultural production in Canada has flourished as the following statistics indicate:—

Year	Field Crops	Other Farm Produce	Total Production
1900	\$ 194,953,420	\$169,953,446	\$ 364,906,866
1919	1,432,437,000	523,404,000	1,975,841,000

The national output of wheat has grown as follows:—

Year	Bushels
1870	16,732,873
1919	193,260,400

Manufacturing has shown a similar extraordinary advance.

Manufacturing Industries.

Year	Capital Invested	Employees	Value of Products
1881	\$ 165,302,623	254,935	\$ 309,676,068
1917	2,786,649,727	692,067	3,015,577,940

The products of the forests, of the mines, and of the fisheries and the volume of banking and insurance business have shown the following great increase in values under the national policy:

FOREST PRODUCTION

Year	Log Products and Wood Pulp
1881	\$ 39,540,570
1919	140,381,584

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Year	
1889	\$ 14,013,113
1919	173,075,913

FISHERY PRODUCTION

Fiscal Year	
1879	\$13,529,254
1918	60,243,429

CHARTERED BANKS

Year	Paid-up Capital and Reserve
1888	\$ 79,218,565
1919	243,912,111

Year	Total Bank Deposits by the Public in Canada
1878	\$ 71,900,195
1919	1,841,478,895

AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE.

Year, Dec. 31st.	Amount
1878	\$ 84,751,937
1919	2,187,833,396

AMOUNT OF FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE.

Year, Dec. 31st.	Amount
1878	\$ 409,899,701
1919	4,904,396,461

Since 1878 the composition of our population has changed. Then the great majority of the people were engaged in farming, lumbering, and fishing. There was comparatively little business activity, and those who could not be employed in the above industries were forced to emigrate, with the result that some millions of Canadians are living in the United States today who would never have left Canada if opportunities for employment had been available. After 1878 the industrial system of Canada began to develop, until today it directly supports 2,000,000 Canadians, and in addition yields indirect opportunities to several millions more.

Transportation.

In 1879, the year after the adoption of the National Policy, there were only 6,484 miles of steam railways in Canada. A glance at the following table will show a great increase in the mileage, in the amount of freight carried, and gross earnings:

	1879	1889	1899	1909	1919
Miles in operation	6,484	12,628	17,141	24,104	38,896
Tons of freight	8,348,310	17,928,626	31,211,753	66,842,258	116,699,552
Gross earnings	\$19,925,066	\$42,149,615	\$62,243,784	\$145,056,336	\$382,976,901

The railways opposed the reciprocity agreement in 1911 with the United States on the ground that such an agreement would build up north and south traffic at the expense of east and west traffic, and would depreciate the value of the huge invest-

ments in our transportation systems.

This is even a more important question than it was in 1911, because the government now owns two out of the three transcontinental railways, and will have to pay deficits out of general taxation.

The organization of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine marks a new period in the history of the country's development. The first vessel was commenced in May, 1919, and by the end of the year 22 ships ordered by the government were completed. It is expected that by the end of 1920 60 ships will be in commission. These ships were built in Canadian shipyards, largely from Canadian material, and by Canadian workmen. The outfitting of these vessels is done in Canadian ports and with Canadian goods. They are manned chiefly by Canadian seamen, and are now carrying Canadian goods abroad.

British and Foreign Capital Invested in Canada.

One of the most remarkable developments attributable directly to the adoption of the protective system in Canada is the investment of British and foreign capital in this country. At the present time there are over 600 branches of United States' fac-

ing to create a diversion from which they may profit. But, since these free trade arguments are being used to attack the National Policy, it is necessary to show why they cannot be applied profitably to Canada.

One of the chief free trade arguments is to belittle the value of the home market, especially to farmers. It is stated that Canadian farmers sell their products in an open market, where the prices are fixed by international competition, and that they buy what they need in Canada, which is described as a closed market. For 1919 the gross value of the agricultural production of Canada has been officially estimated at \$1,975,841,000. During the same year, exports of manufactured farm produce were valued at approximately \$315,000,000, or, if butter and cheese be included, at a little over \$361,000,000. In other words, only between 16 and 18.5 per cent. of all the produce of Canadian farms was exported in the unmanufactured state, while between 81.5 and 84 per cent. was marketed in Canada.

The home market under normal conditions is a constant market. In a country where the population is steadily increasing it is a growing market. The foreign market or open market is an uncertain market. It may be lost entirely through war. It may be restricted through legislation or economic causes.

It is natural that the argument about selling in foreign markets and buying in protected markets should be most strongly urged in Western Canada, where grain is grown for export. But the conditions of agriculture are changing very rapidly in Western Canada. Not so many years ago wheat was the principal source of farm revenue in Ontario. What is the case now? Figures for the year 1917 show that wheat constituted five per cent. of the total value of the farm produce of Ontario.

Roughly speaking, a new country starts growing wheat and gradually develops into mixed farming, and the progress of the prairie provinces away from the wheat-growing stage to the mixed farming stage has already reached extensive proportions.

The increase in farm livestock between 1911 and 1916 in the prairie provinces is set forth in table 18, page 195, of the Canada Year Book, 1918.

Prairie Provinces	Increase per cent.
Horses	54
Milk Cows	69
Other Cattle	47
Total Cattle	53
Sheep	73
Swine	91
Poultry	23

The growth of industry in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta is also extraordinary. In 1900 the value of goods manufactured in these three provinces was a negligible quantity. For the present year a very conservative estimate would place the value of the goods manufactured in the three prairie provinces at \$3,300,000,000. In 1900 there was not a single member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association located West of the Great Lakes. At the present time there are 700—500 of these in the province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. In fact, Western Canada is becoming rapidly industrialized, the industries which have made the greatest strides being milling, packing, steel and iron, clothing, textiles, building, and paper.

The Canadian home market that absorbs farm produce is the population of the cities, towns, and villages. Analyze city, town, and village, and it will be found that a considerable part of the activities of their inhabitants has its origin and existence in the factories. Manufacturing is the life blood of wholesale and retail trade, transportation, professional practice, and commercial enterprises. Business clusters around the factory. Close or restrict the factory, and business dwindles and the home market declines.

Another free trade argument is that under the protective system industry is developed at the expense of agriculture.

Taking the Canada Year Book's estimate of the agricultural capital of Canada in 1917 of \$6,830,145,000, and dividing this sum by the number of farms in Canada, given by government statistics as 730,000, we find that the average capital per farm was \$9,356. Moreover, our industrial development has not caused any undue depopulation of the rural areas. In 1911 the rural population of Canada was 54.47% of the total population. This is a marked contrast to Great Britain, where the rural population was 49.8% of the whole

when free trade was adopted in 1846, and had fallen to 21.9% in 1913.

It is also argued that, as Canadian manufacturers during the war produced munitions which compared favorably with those produced by other countries, they do not need protection now. This argument ignores the extraordinary conditions governing the munition industry. There was no competition. The price of munitions was fixed and calculated to yield a reasonable margin of profit where the business was efficiently conducted. The work was done to standard specifications. No selling force was required, because the market took all the supply. More important still, Canadian manufacturers secured the opportunity to manufacture in large quantities. That is the pressing need today, and the home market is necessary to supply it. It is also argued that protection causes combines.

Proper trade organizations produce greater efficiency, better quality, and lower prices. Improper organizations can be prosecuted under existing laws. In any case, industrial combination has not reached undue proportion to date in Canada. The census places the number of manufacturing establishments at about 35,000, although this includes concerns which can scarcely be called factories. As the number of factory employees is estimated at about 700,000, the average number of employees per industrial establishment in Canada is about 20.

A more serious charge is that Canadian manufacturers take undue advantage of the tariff, for example, by adding freight and duty to selling price of competing products in fixing their own selling prices. We do not defend such practice, but we submit that specific charges should be made against the offenders rather than general statements against all manufacturers or against the protective system.

We beg to draw attention to an unfair method of attacking manufacturers, and through them the protective system. A few manufacturers who have enjoyed marked prosperity are singled out. They are attacked in a sensational manner in the press and on the platform. Their profits for particularly successful years are advertised. Their financial statements are analyzed unfairly. No attempt is made to average the lean years with the good years. No tribute is admitted to efficiency, economical management, or unusual business ability. These outstanding examples of prosperity are held up to the public as a general condition of entire industries.

This method of argument is as unfair as it would be to hold up some phenomenal case of profitable farming, or a lucky strike in mining as an example of how agriculture or mining pays generally.

A recent survey of the shoe manufacturing industry shows, first, that a very considerable number of firms have tried to succeed in this industry but have become bankrupt, and, second, that the average return on the capital invested in the shoe industry was 5.29 per cent. per annum. Dun's estimate of failures of Canadian manufacturing firms for the years indicated are as follows:

Years	No. of Failures of Mfg. Firms.
1918	232
1915	655
1908	426

This is the other side of the story. For the year ending March 31, 1921, the minister of finance, in his budget speech, estimated that Canada's balance sheet will be:

Estimated expenditure (including capital outlays)	\$549,649,428
Estimated revenue	381,000,000
Estimated deficit	\$168,649,428

Adopt free trade, lose the customs revenue, which he estimated at \$167,000,000, and the deficit will be \$335,649,428.

Those who would abolish the Canadian customs tariff and thus lose the revenue which it produces suggest that this revenue should be replaced by the imposition of the following taxes: A direct tax on unimproved land values and natural resources, increased taxation on personal incomes, increased inheritance taxes, and increased taxation on corporations. As to taxing unearned increment as such, no objection is offered, but it must be remembered that vacant land now pays taxes to the municipalities, and in some provinces additional taxes to the provincial government. In fact, much

Replies to Free Trade Arguments

Free trade arguments are being used today as the spear head of the attack against the protective system in Canada. It may be that many who use the free trade arguments do not believe in them, and are merely try-

vacant land has been given up by the owners in preference to paying the taxes now imposed. Income taxes are now paid by individuals to the municipalities, and also the Dominion government. Inheritance taxes are now imposed by all the provinces. Corporations are taxed as persons by municipal governments, provincial governments, and the Dominion government, and also pay special taxes to every province for the privilege of being corporations. It is submitted that the suggested forms of direct taxation, while capable of some extension, cannot produce in one year the huge sum of \$335,000,000 (or almost the present entire revenue of Canada).

The fact that the per capita amount of revenue raised by the tariff is greater in Canada than in the United States is often used as an argument that the Canadian tariff is too high. The explanation of the fact is simple. The United States imposes a higher tariff on imports which compete with domestic products. But, because the United States has built up home industry by constantly adhering to the protective principle for 131 years, comparatively little is imported. Consequently the amount of duty collected is smaller per capita than in Canada, not because the United States duties are lower, but because the volume of imports is comparatively much smaller.

United States Competition.

The United States, with a population of 105,000,000, buys from this country of 8,000,000 people only about one-half the value of the goods which it sells us. Our exports to the United States and imports from the United States for various years since 1907 follow:

VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES.		
Fiscal Year.	Amount.	
1907 (9 months).....	\$155,943,029	
1912	356,354,478	
1917	677,631,616	
1920	802,096,817	

VALUE OF EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES.		
Fiscal Year.	Amount.	
1907 (9 months).....	\$ 79,021,480	
1912	120,534,634	
1917	486,870,690	
1920	464,029,273	

Last year each inhabitant of the United States bought \$4.41 worth of Canadian goods, while each Canadian bought \$100.26 worth of United States goods. Significant also is the fact that our purchases from the United States were largely in manufactured goods, while their purchases from Canada were chiefly raw material. It is not surprising that the rate of exchange is against Canada, and that our money is at a heavy discount in the United States. This is the situation with a Canadian tariff. What would it be if the tariff were abolished? Canada, in competing with the United States, operates at present under certain disadvantages, which may be summarized as follows:

1. The United States has maintained a protective tariff for 131 years; Canada for 42 years.
2. The United States has a more highly organized industrial system, supported by immense wealth.
3. The United States manufacturers are guaranteed their home market of 105,000,000 people, guaranteeing a large output and specialization. The Canadian home market of 8,000,000 has already been seriously invaded.
4. The United States has comparatively a greater labor supply.
5. The customs regulations of the United States discourage Canadian imports, while the customs regulations of Canada encourage United States imports.

Issued by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association Inc.

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Briefly, we cannot manufacture extensively in Canada at the present age and stage of our industries, unless these industries are given protection against the industries of the United States. We have two choices. We can abolish our tariff and allow the United States to manufacture for us, while we produce raw materials for them, or we can persevere in our determination that Canada shall continue to develop as a manufacturing country as well as an agricultural country.

In Europe there is a well known phrase, "peaceful penetration." Translated, this means the domination of a small country by a big country. The small country, it is true, often keeps the forms of national independence after freedom has departed, and remains bound in fetters of financial and commercial subservience.

During the reciprocity campaign of 1911 ex-President Taft and the late ex-President Roosevelt were agreed that reciprocity would be a good thing for the United States. They wrote confidential letters to each other on the subject; then came the quarrel over the nomination for the presidency, and the correspondence was published by ex-President Taft on the 25th April, 1912, at Boston, Mass.

In a letter from ex-President Taft to the late ex-President Roosevelt the following extract occurs:

"The amount of Canadian products we would take would produce a current of business between Western Canada and the United States that would make Canada only an adjunct of the United States. It would transfer all their important business to Chicago and New York, with their bank credits and everything else, and it would increase greatly the demand of Canada for our manufactures. I see this is the argument made against reciprocity in Canada, and I think it is a good one."

In his reply, the late ex-President Roosevelt stated:

"It seems to me what you purpose to do with Canada is admirable from every standpoint. I firmly believe in free trade with Canada for both economic and political reasons."

Those who do not believe Canadians when they point out the dangers that free trade or a lowering of the tariff would bring to Canada will, perhaps, believe such men as ex-President Taft and the late ex-President Roosevelt.

The above references to the United States are made in a friendly spirit. A certain amount of trade between the two countries is necessary and most desirable. But the people of the United States will appreciate the natural desire of Canadians to promote their own national development, while maintaining with the United States the most cordial relations.

Conservation.

There are two courses we can pursue in regard to our natural resources. We can plunder these resources and ship the raw or partly finished products out of the country to other countries, which will take these materials, manufacture them, and sell them back to us in the shape of finished articles at greatly enhanced prices. The other course is to conserve, to manufacture in Canada not only the preliminary processes, but also the succeeding processes and export the products in a finished state. Under the first plan, for example, we would export our timber, ores, and pulp wood. Under the second plan we would manufacture them into highly-finished products for domestic and foreign consumption.

Under the first plan only a limited amount of rough labor would be necessary. Most of the business connected with the processes of further manufacture, affecting banking, transportation, and insurance, would go to enrich other countries, and part of our own population would be forced to emigrate in search of employment. Under the second plan we would carry these processes of manufacturing to the highest stage here, providing employment and creating business. The first plan is free trade. The second plan is protection.

Preferential Tariffs Within the British Empire.

On the whole, prospects seem bright for the general extension of British preferential tariff systems throughout British countries. Such an arrangement amongst British overseas dominions would correspond with the policy followed between the United States and United States overseas countries, including Cuba. A similar policy is followed toward their respective possessions by France and Italy, and was followed by Germany.

Canadian Factories in the War.

Shortly after the beginning of the war the Canadian factory system was practically put on a war basis, and munition making was organized. How Canadian factories succeeded in war manufacturing is illustrated by the following statement from the report issued by the War Cabinet and presented to the Imperial Government: "The manufacturing resources in Canada have been mobilized for war production almost as completely as those of the British Isles." Munition work was done chiefly under the control of the Imperial Munitions Board, which placed orders in Canada amounting to \$1,200,000,000. At the peak of operations between 250,000 and 275,000 workers were employed in making munitions, including shells, parts, 64 wooden ships, 44 steel ships, and 3,000 aeroplanes. At the same time Canadian factories largely supplied the Canadian people at home and the Canadian army abroad. About half the Canadian army came from the factories, and half returned to the factories on demobilization. If we had not built up a factory system and allied business, if our manufacturing and business had been done for us largely by other countries, then Canada could not have sent as many men to the war, could not have supplied shells, ships, and aeroplanes, could not have given large financial aid, and could not have absorbed her demobilized soldiers.

Conclusion.

In the course of this statement an effort has been made to show that manufacturing in Canada is inseparably connected with other industries; that 2,000,000 wage-earners and dependents secure their living through manufacturing, and that the most of the remainder of the population derive indirect benefits; that this country as a whole has made remarkable progress under the National policy of protection; that, with the entire world swinging towards protection, Canada cannot relinquish it; that the revision of the tariff should be scientific, and take into consideration the requirements of all classes; that a stable fiscal policy of protection with some assurance of permanence is a vital need; and, finally, that the aim of the fiscal policy determined as a result of this enquiry should be to advance Canada towards her destiny as a fully-developed nation within the British Empire.

"Your explanations can wait. Let's talk business. Now then, straight facts. What were you supposed to do with the money which Howland gave you?"

"Invest it."

"In what?"

"In a northern timber limit. Mr. Howland examined it while on a fishing trip. I was to make an offer of \$40,000 for it, to the company controlling it. I have seen the limit myself. Two years ago I passed through it with Mr. Howland, his daughter and a guide named Maxwell."

"Maxwell," grated Stokes, "God! how I hate that name. There was a chap at college—but never mind that now. Someday we'll meet again and then—" He turned upon Judson. "By the way isn't the name of the man who stumbled on this new gold field, Maxwell?"

"Yes, but there can be no connection between our guide and this man," answered Judson. "Our guide was a big, sunburnt chap of the open; the kind of man an impressionable girl would get sentimental over; a regular Don Quixote of the forest."

Stokes flashed a snakey look at his partner, and his mouth curved in a sarcastic smile.

"So the fair Miss Annabel was interested in the big guide, was she?" A tinge of color crept into Judson's white face. "Interested perhaps," he replied, "but no more."

"And now, Judson, suppose you tell me when you expect Mr. Howland to ask you for an account of your stewardship."

"Very soon," said Judson faintly.

"Then," replied Stokes, grimly, "if I know Banker Howland, we can just about call this our last day in business; and you can say goodbye to any hopes you may entertain toward a possible marriage with his beautiful daughter. Hard, eh?"

"Damnable," shuddered Judson. "There's no place I can borrow such an amount. I must confess to you, Stokes, that I'm heavily in debt now to one or two of the leading banks here; I have absolutely no place to turn for succor. I will have to take my medicine."

"I beg your pardon—we shall have to take your medicine. Remember, I'm due to take my little portion of the dose."

"Blakely is the only man who might have helped me in this extremity," sighed Judson. "And he could not help me now if he would, because this slump in Drift Draft and Virgin Heath has hit him even harder than it has me. It was on his advice that I speculated; he called it a sure tip."

Stokes' lips twisted in a sneer. "Well, you got us into this mess," he growled. "It's up to you to get us out of it." He picked up his hat and strode to the door. "I'm going over to the World office to find out just who this man Maxwell is," he said. "Phillips, the news editor, will have him labelled, I have no doubt. It is barely possible that Maxwell who stumbled into millions and the Maxwell I want to meet, are one and the same."

Judson glanced up sharply. "Why?" he asked.

"Simply because I hate him and because I have Indian blood in my veins that keeps an old wound raw. Let it go at that."

The door banged. Judson listened to the receding footsteps until the outer door opened and shut, then with a sigh that was half a groan he slumped back in his seat. For ten minutes he sat staring straight before him. Then a quick step in the hall outside aroused him from his morbid musings. The door opened and Jim Maxwell entered.

To be Continued Next Week

Gastronomic Reasoning

For an hour the teacher had dwelt with painful iteration on the part played by carbohydrates, proteins and fats, respectively, in the upkeep of the human body. At the end of the lesson the usual test questions were put.

"Can any girl tell me the three foods required to keep the body in health?" the teacher asked.

There was silence, till one maiden held up her hand and replied:

"Yer breakfast, yer dinner, and yer supper."

The Reckoning

Continued from Page 11

shoulders I'm going to know just what you've been doing. I'm going to know just how much of a liar you are."

Judson attempted to speak, and failed. The snakey eyes of Stokes had narrowed to slits.

"Now we'll start in. First of all I want to know why a sane business man like J. C. Howland put \$40,000 in your hands? What were you supposed to do with the money?"

Judson shivered. "It is not the first time Mr. Howland has entrusted money to my keeping," he said evasively.

Stokes laughed mirthlessly and threw his burnt cigarette in the grate. "My friend," he said, sinking his voice

to a lower key, "you've been playing a double game with me. But there was bound to be a showdown, it simply had to come. A man's business partner may fool him, just as he fools his creditors, his clients or his wife; but he can't hope to do it all the time, Judson. Sooner or later his hand is played. You've had every opportunity to build on a clean and solid foundation," he went on bitterly. "You did not have to start under a handicap, such as I did. My father died drunk, my mother died of a broken heart. I had a sister —"

He thrust his hands into his pockets and took a quick turn up and down the room. "What I'm getting at, Judson, is this. I was bred to play to your game, but I didn't play it—no, by God!

I'd crawl on my hands and knees out of the world into hell before I'd give a man who had trusted me the double cross. Oh, I'm not striving for heroics, Judson; I'm simply trying to let into that spongy soul of yours a ray or two of something that will show it up to yourself.

"You're guilty of appropriating a large sum of money. You deliberately gamble with luck—and you've drawn a blank. As your partner, I'm guilty with you. Perhaps you don't quite understand what that means to a man who was born to be crooked—but has played straight?"

Judson brushed his hand across his eyes. "I'll do my best to explain—" he commenced dully, but Stokes broke in caustically.

Business and Finance

Farmers and Credit

THE credit which farmers require for the carrying on of their operations and the development of their farms can be divided generally under two heads. There is, first, the capital which is required for permanent investment in the purchase of land and the erection of buildings, and, second, the money which is needed for a short time only to help to pay the expense of producing a crop or fitting a bunch of stock for the market. Very few farmers, or any other business men as a matter of fact, have sufficient capital of their own to finance the whole of their operations, and it is a natural thing for farmers as well as others to make use of the credit facilities which exist to enable them to make the most of their labor and resources. In the right use of credit lies one of the secrets of success in farming as well as in other occupations.

The Proper Source.

Most farmers today make the mistake of obtaining their credit from too many different sources. Usually there is a mortgage on the land. Then there may be something owing to one or more of the implement companies, a lien note on some horses or cattle, another note for some lumber, a store bill or two, and an overdraft at the bank. In addition, there may be sundry debts, and altogether the farmer may be owing money to a dozen different people, and have debts coming due at various convenient or inconvenient times. This is not good financing. Under proper management the whole of the farmer's short-term credit should be obtained from the bank or the rural credit society. Under the loose system followed by too many farmers the accommodation which they require to carry them over until they market their crops or livestock costs them far more than is necessary. The man who borrows from the bank or the rural credit society and pays for everything he wants in cash will save many dollars in the year.

Advantage of Ready Money.

The man with cash can buy more cheaply, and thus make a saving at the start, as well as avoid the higher rate of interest which he might otherwise have to pay. In any case the chances are the bank will provide the money. When a farmer gives a note to cover a purchase it is often discounted at the bank or used as collateral, and when a storekeeper sells goods on time in almost every case he has to get credit either from the bank or from his wholesale house. It is the same with the wholesaler and again with the manufacturer. The result is a chain of credits, all occasioning work and worry and risk, and the result is that business is carried on at a much higher cost than is necessary.

A much more satisfactory plan would be for the farmer to obtain the credit he requires direct from the bank or the rural credit society. The farmer who wants to manage his affairs economically will go to his banker or his society at the beginning of the season with a statement of his position, his program for the year, and an estimate of his requirements. If his standing, financially and morally, is good, the banker or the society, after making proper enquiries, should give him the line of credit which he needs for the year's operations. He can then pay cash as he goes along for all his expenses, and have only one debt to settle when the returns from his crop come in.

The Bank's Business.

The banks are here to lend money. That is the chief source of their profit, and the more they can lend, and be sure of getting it back, the better they like it. The farmer whose affairs are in good shape need, therefore, have no hesitation in applying to a bank for accommodation. It must be remembered, however, that a bank is not a charitable institution, and no bank manager can be expected to make a loan unless proper security is given and there is a practical cer-

tainty that the loan will be repaid. Bank loans, it should also be understood, are only made for short terms. The Bank Act does not permit a Canadian chartered bank to make advances on the security of land, and money which is required for permanent investment in land, buildings, and other improvements should be obtained through a mortgage loan.

Government or Company Insurance?

The Canadian government life insurance scheme for returned soldiers is now in operation, and a considerable number of ex-service men have already applied for policies. The scheme is open to all ex-members of the Canadian forces in the Great War who have been honorably discharged, and also to those who were resident in Canada at the outbreak of the war and have now returned to this country after serving in the British or allied forces. The widow of a returned soldier may also be insured if her husband dies after honorable discharge and before the 1st of September, 1921.

The most valuable feature of the act is that no medical examination is required, life insurance thus being provided for those who, after their experience in the war, are below the physical standard set by the life insurance companies and cannot obtain insurance in the ordinary way. The government scheme is, therefore, a great boon to the unfit. There are, however, fortunately, a large number of men who have returned to civil life with their health unimpaired, and who will be accepted as first-class risks by the best insurance companies. These will be interested to compare the insurance which is offered by the government with the policies issued by the insurance companies. There are advantages on both sides, and these should be carefully considered by the returned man before he decides whether to place his insurance with the government or with a company.

Difference in Rates.

The chief advantages of the government scheme are:

Lower Rates.—At age 25 the government premium for \$1,000 whole life is \$14.88 a year, compared with which one of the best Canadian companies charges \$15.65. At age 30 the government charges \$17.28 and the company \$18.10. At age 40 the government charges \$24.48 and the company \$25.45. On a 20-payment life policy the comparison is: Age 25, government, \$21.12; company, \$22.80. Age 30, government, \$23.52; company, \$25.50. Age 40, government, \$30.96; company, \$32.80. In the rates here quoted the annual premium payable in advance to the company is compared with twelve monthly premiums under the government scheme. Insurance companies charge an additional three per cent. when premiums are paid half-yearly, and five per cent. is added in the case of quarterly premiums. Under the government scheme premiums may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly without any additional charge. This concession makes the government rates materially lower than the company charges.

Disability Benefit.—Under the government scheme, if the insured becomes totally and permanently disabled, the payment of premiums ceases, and the insured is entitled to receive the sum for which he is insured in twenty annual instalments. If he should die before receiving the whole amount the balance will go to the beneficiaries. Some insurance companies make a similar contract, for which they charge an additional premium.

The policies issued by the life insurance companies, on the other hand, offer a number of advantages not given under the government scheme, some of which are:

Wider choice of plan.—Government insurance is issued only on the non-participating plan, whereas the companies issue policies which share in

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profits, and which in many cases are much more advantageous to the insured than non-participating policies. Excepting the disability clause mentioned above, the sum assured under the government scheme is payable only on the death of the insured, while the companies issue endowment insurance, under which the amount of the policy is payable at the expiration of an agreed term of years.

Unlimited Amount of Insurance.—Under the government scheme no person can insure for less than \$500 or more than \$5,000. Insurance companies will issue policies for any amount.

Cash vs. Annuity.

Insurance Payable at Once.—The government will pay not more than one-fifth of the amount of the policy at the death of the insured, the balance being paid to the beneficiary as an annuity, either for life or for a period of 5, 10, 15, or 20 years. Interest is added to the deferred payments, so that the amount received is greater than the face value of the policy, but in some cases it would be more convenient if the widow could receive the insurance in one sum, which might be used for the purchase of a home or invested in some other way. The restriction imposed by the government, however, safeguards and protects the interests of the beneficiary, and prevents the loss of what may be her sole resources through extravagance or unwise investment. The insurance companies consider this a big point against the government scheme for the man who can obtain company insurance, but it is doubtful whether it should not be counted as an advantage rather than as a disadvantage.

Borrowing on a Policy.

Facilities for Borrowing.—Policies of insurance companies entitle the insured to borrow from the company up to a specified amount at a low rate of interest. They can also be used as collateral in borrowing from the bank, which is sometimes a great convenience. Returned soldiers' insurance cannot be assigned, and cannot be used as security for a loan.

Selection of Beneficiary.—With company insurance the insured has absolute freedom in naming the person or persons who will benefit. Under the government scheme the choice of beneficiaries is limited.

The schedule of rates for returned soldiers' insurance was published in the Business and Finance Department of The Guide on August 11, 1920. Full information regarding the scheme can be obtained from the Commissioners, Returned Soldiers' Insurance, Transportation Building, Ottawa, Ontario.

Grain Marketing Committee Appointed

A committee of 17, consisting of representatives from various farm organizations of the mid-western states, has been appointed to look into the whole question of co-operative grain marketing and to draft a plan by which existing farmers grain marketing organizations will be co-ordinated through a central selling agency. The committee is appointed as a result of a meeting held in Chicago, in July, and at which a representative of The Guide was present. As was stated in The Guide's report of the meeting the conference was called by J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. It was decided that Mr. Howard be instructed to name a committee of 17 which would thoroughly investigate the whole grain marketing situation and devise a plan of co-operative marketing to be submitted to a later meeting. The selection of names has been made from a list of more than 150 men available suggested by the various organizations. The following associations and institutions are represented: Farm Bureaus, Society of Equity, National Farm Grain Dealers' Association, National Farmers' Union, National Grain, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Colleges, The Agricultural Press. Dr. H. J. Waters, of the Kansas City Weekly Star, represents the general public, and will probably be the chairman of the committee. Dr. Ladd, of North Dakota, is a member of the committee.



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Over \$30.00 " " " " " "	\$50.00, 15c.

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F.O. MARSHAL'S SECRETARY

94

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NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply:
LAND COMMISSIONER,
Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

United Farmers of Manitoba

The Effect of the Affirmative Vote

THE announcement made the other day by the Government of Manitoba that the recent amendments to the Manitoba Temperance Act will be proclaimed simultaneously with the amendments to the Canada Temperance Act in case of an affirmative vote is one that has a fundamentally important bearing on the temperance situation in this province. It means that while the Dominion act provided for prohibition of importation for beverage purposes is brought into force, the province at the same time supplements existing provincial legislation so as to handle under government control liquors which are permitted to be sold in the province, and thus eliminate abuses which might have been possible had not such amendments been provided.

The amendments referred to were passed at the last session of the legislature, assented to on March 27, to come into force on proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. Among other items included, the following are of special and practical importance:

No liquor will be imported into the province excepting by a vendor duly authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. He will be empowered to keep and to sell in a vendor's premises.

(1) To a licensee, liquor not exceeding in quantity five gallons in the aggregate at any one time or in any one day.

(2) To any duly registered medical practitioner, such liquor as such practitioner is entitled to have for use in his profession only, not exceeding two quarts at any one time or in any one day.

(3) To a dentist, liquor for use in his profession only, not exceeding in quantity one pint at any one time or in any one day.

(4) To a veterinary surgeon for use in his profession only, liquor not exceeding in quantity one gallon at any one time or in any one day.

(5) To any incorporated hospital, liquor not exceeding in quantity five gallons at any one time.

(6) To a minister of the gospel or clergy of any religious body or church, wine for sacramental purposes.

(7) To any person, alcohol or liquor for mechanical or scientific or manufacturing purposes on production of a permit.

The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may determine the prices at which liquors may be sold by vendors or licensees.

The Prescription Problem?

The following amendments touch the problem of prescriptions and keeping and handling of liquor by druggists and doctors:

40a. No licensee shall sell on any prescription for the use of any one person more than 12 ounces of alcohol, brandy, rum, gin or whisky, or 24 ounces of wines on any day, nor more than two gallons of malt liquors in one week.

41a. No druggist, retail licensee shall have or keep on his premises or elsewhere at any one time or on any one day:

(a) Alcohol, brandy, rum, gin or whisky exceeding in quantity ten gallons in the aggregate;

(b) Wines exceeding in quantity ten gallons;

(c) Malt liquors exceeding 20 gallons.

57a. No physician shall give or issue any prescription for the use of any person for a greater quantity than 12 ounces of alcohol, brandy, rum, gin or whisky, or 24 ounces of wines on any one day, nor more than two gallons of malt liquors in any one week.

No person shall sell, offer to sell, barter, purchase, offer to purchase or exchange for any thing any such prescription.

Yes

That is the magic word. On October 25 the electors of Manitoba, by putting a cross (X) on their ballots in the white space where the word "Yes" appears will give fresh impetus to every good cause by helping toward further restriction of the sale and use of intoxicants. "Yes" stands for power to prohibit.

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary, W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg

It is positive, progressive, constructive. It secures provincial autonomy. Between now and polling day talk "yes," emphasize "yes," encourage "yes," and when polling day comes, for your own sake and the sake of all that is best in life, see to it that you, yourself, and as many of your friends as you can influence, vote "yes."

For the Live Local

Some of our locals in purely rural areas are discussing providing themselves with a projecting lantern for entertainment and educational purposes. It can be done. The cost is not at all prohibitive—where there's a will.

In this connection the following paragraphs from the annual report of the provincial Extension Service will be of interest:

"The Extension Service has seven standard stereopticons and a large assortment of lantern slides. Occasionally these are used in conjunction with the motion pictures, but generally it will be found that the slides will prove of sufficient interest to provide a most instructive and entertaining program.

"Sets of opaque window blinds have been provided so that the stereopticon and motion pictures can be used in the daytime as well as at night.

"The slides are put up in boxes of fifty, and the collection includes the following:

	Slides
Travel	500
Gas Engines	250
Beef Cattle	100
Dairy Cattle	100
The Agricultural College	100
Boys' and Girls' Clubs	100
Horses	100
Sheep and Swine	100
Scenes on American Railways	150
Scenes on C. P. Ry.	100
Interior Decorations	50
Dress Design	50
Marketing Grain	50
Birds Injurious to Agriculture	50
Potatoes	50
Types of Grains	50
Manitoba Flowers	50
Metropolitan Life	50
Abattoirs	50

"This list is being constantly enlarged. These slides will be loaned to schools, community clubs, agricultural societies, churches, etc., where stereopticons are owned, free of charge with the exception of express one way."

Angusville Protests

The following is a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of our local branch of the United Farmers of Manitoba, held recently:

"Resolved, that we, the Angusville branch of the United Farmers of Manitoba, desire to voice our strong protest against the almost summary increase in freight rates recently approved. We believe (1) that this increase will be a positive detriment to production. (2) That this increase amounts merely as a subsidy to the C.P.R. (3) That any deficit in the heavily capitalized government railroads on the basis of the old freight rates should be borne by the Treasury of the Dominion of Canada. (4) That, as this increase will immediately increase the cost of living and promote unrest in this country, it is extremely unwise at this stage of our period of reconstruction."—R.H.P.



Waiting for the Milkmaid

Crop Report, September 15

The following figures are from the government crop statement of September 15. Following the name of each place three numbers are found. They represent the average number of bushels per acre for wheat, oats and barley, respectively:

East Selkirk	18	40	25
Elm Creek	15	50	20
Grosse Isle	14	30	25
Belmont	18	30	20
Carberry	16	30	20
Deloraine	18	35	—
Hargrave	8	25	15
Langruth	30	50	35
Neepawa	18	35	25
Shoal Lake	18	35	15
Oak Bank	18	30	10
Selkirk	20	40	25
Whitemouth	25	60	30
Lavenham	15	25	30
Pilot Mound	13	30	20
Souris	9	25	20
Virden	14	28	20
Grandview	22	60	30
Makinak	23	50	40
Sifton	15	45	28

You Can Still Register

Rural electors who are not yet on the voters' list may still be enrolled. The registrars do not complete their lists till October 10.

After the lists are posted there is still an opportunity by seeing the registrar to be enrolled.

Do not let the opportunity pass. Get your rights as a voter and when the 25th comes vote "Yes."

"The Farmer On His Job"

Such might well be the motto of the new farmers' company, Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Ltd. It is progressing in very encouraging fashion and is laying the foundation for province-wide operations in coming years. Holding the view that the farmer should be master not only of his work but also of his business; the company is planning to carry out its stock-selling campaign without any of the costly frills that have been too commonly engaged in by new enterprises. There will be no high-priced promoters, no 25 per cent. commissions, no professional whirlwinds. As a sound business proposition with no hidden machinery, with no secret methods, it is believed that it will win the necessary support without any of the extravagant methods employed elsewhere. The farmers themselves will go out in groups of two or three and present simply and squarely the situation. They will make it clear that the company is the farmers' own, that it is wholly co-operative and safeguarded against everything in the way of money control or clique domination. They will be in a position to assure those whom they approach that the company will not be a get-rich-quick scheme for a few, but will be a sane and progressive mode of operation and a means of securing stabilized returns for the dairy interests of the whole province. And they will be able to present good reason for embarking upon an enterprise that will be of general and permanent benefit, rather than investing in any one of a dozen "wild cat" propositions which are yet too common.

As local dairying interests come to recognize its possibilities, there will be a linking up of forces which will make for economy and efficiency all round. The company's ideal is to sell its stock

through the medium of local farmers, who know the situation and who will give themselves to prosecuting the enterprise, being paid a moderate commission for the work done. Thus doing their own business and keeping the whole expense of launching the enterprise within the closest possible limits consistent with efficiency, the farmers may be expected to add another splendid testimony to their ability to take their place with others in the business world and make good.

The Immediate Necessity

The first care of every one interested in the coming referendum should be to see that his or her name is on the voters' list. Registrars are appointed for each polling division, who will sit for several days, and who are authorized to add to the existing (provincial) lists the names of any not enrolled who may be eligible.

It is hoped that the officers of every U.F.M. local will see to it that every voter is enrolled. It is a matter of common knowledge that in many rural areas the recent registration was extremely defective. Scores of people did not know anything about it till it was too late. That should not occur again. Get in touch with somebody, the returning officer or the registrar, and find out when the sittings are, and where, and then help your neighbors to know about, and thus make the list as complete as possible. The basis of all our success will be getting a satisfactory list. Begin to see about it today.

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Cheapest because they're the Best

"THE 'Eastlake' Round End Stock Tank is very popular. Made of highest quality, heavy galvanized iron; the heavy tubing is firmly locked on and the strong angle iron braces are formed around the tubing. Side seams have double row of rivets. Bottom is turned up inside—the strongest construction known.

"Eastlake" Tanks are right in every rivet. All styles including House Tanks, Cisterns, Granaries, Hog Troughs, Gasoline and Coal Oil Tanks, Wagon Tanks, Snow Melters, Feed Cookers, etc., Well Curbing, Corrugated Culverts, Garages.

Ask for folder on the Tank you want. 189W

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 "Will I take these around to the back?"

Dad, knowing the kiddie has on his "Playalls," knows nothing could happen, so he says, "Yes."

Dad, of course, wears
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He also knows they are guaranteed fully.

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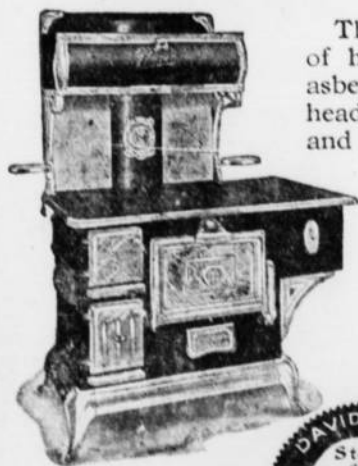
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These Davidson Ranges have a body of heavy polished steel, protected by asbestos and hand-riveted with cone-headed rivets, cast iron tops, centres and covers ribbed.

A contact reservoir can be supplied to attach to either left or right end. Steel Persian closet at top is an extra convenience.

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DAVIDSON

United Farmers of Alberta

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary,
 H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

Proposed Farm Survey

Onefour Local Discusses Agricultural Problems

At the regular monthly meeting of this local the following resolutions were adopted, resolved:

1. That the provincial minister of agriculture should appoint a commission to make a detailed study of the situation in southern Alberta, so that agriculture and stock raising may be directed along safe and profitable lines.

2. That in cases where persons are unable to make a living on their lands in this district a way should be provided by the Dominion and provincial governments to move them on to other lands in districts where their ability would find a better outlook for success.

3. That a general survey be made by the Dominion reclamation service to determine the amount of water available for irrigation, both from surface sources and from deep wells, and what areas of land may be irrigated.

4. That a careful survey be made by a joint commission of the Dominion and provincial governments to ascertain what lands are suitable for agriculture, and what lands are better adopted for grazing or other purposes; that settlers on lands adjoining tracts which may be classed as grazing lands be given the first right to use such grazing lands; that common grazing lands be set aside for the free use of communities wherever possible; that no further long-time grazing leases be granted, and that no renewals of grazing leases be allowed for more than one year, or until survey and classification of the land shall have been made; and that all lands now included in grazing leases which may be found suitable for agriculture shall be withdrawn immediately from such leases and spent for settlement.

5. That a substation of the Dominion experimental farms or a demonstration farm under the Provincial Department of Agriculture be established in the extreme south-eastern part of the province for the study of problems confronting the settlers in this district.

6. That the Canadian National Railway should be continued westward from Bengough, through southern Saskatchewan and southern Alberta to the Rocky Mountains, so as to furnish an outlet for the products of better farming.

It was ordered that these resolutions be typed, printed, and put into circulation.—T. L. Duncan, secretary.

Eliminating Middlemen

Cardston District Association of the U.F.A. has been doing co-operative trading for the last two years, and in that time has been of considerable benefit to the community. But perhaps the branches in which it has been of most service has been the very material saving in fruits, and in the hay and grain purchased during the last very severe winter. The secretary, J. F. Parrish, gives the following account of the association's work in these branches:

"For the last three seasons we have been shipping in fruit direct from the growers in B.C. and the state of Washington. Under the arrangement that we have with a small group of growers, we can make purchases that eliminate at the point of shipment the brokers' fees of about 25 cents per case, the shipping association's charge of about 25 cents, and the jobbers' margin of 30 cents to 50 cents per case. Thus we were able to sell at about one dollar a case cheaper in the berries and early fruits, and 25 cents to 50 cents on preserving fruits.

"We have been attacked by the fruit combine, through the local merchants, by cutting the prices. We had, however, an understanding with the shippers that they stand behind us, and in this way we called the bluff. Only today the representative of the big fruit combine called upon us, advising us that our shippers were coming into their organization and that we would be compelled to buy through them. We are

assured, though, that this can and will be overcome as the conditions arise.

"The matter of handling feed during the last fall and winter was the biggest undertaking that our Association has attempted. In August of 1919 we sent one of our directors to the northern part of the province, and bought up feed early. We then organized some nine hay baling crews, who went north and east to bale up this feed. In this way we were able to turn this feed over to our patrons at a figure that was much below what the regular dealers were asking; in fact, our association shipped the first 150 cars that came to this point, and during the entire season we were practically able to set the price on hay and straw that was handled by the dealers. Providing as we did for all comers who were in need, we have been given the credit of saving many hundred head of livestock to the farmers and stockmen of this district.

"Our association is an enthusiastic supporter of the great cause of co-operation among the great army of producers in the agricultural world of this fair Dominion of ours."

Rural Education

Instalment One

For several years I have been interested in and connected with the United Farmers' movement, and have noted with much pride and satisfaction the stand taken by the farmers on a great many of the most vital phases of our national life. Financially, economically and politically their policy is sound and very much to the point. But educationally it is weak, if, indeed, there can be any claim laid to an educational policy at all.

True enough, education is one of the triple "ations" for which the organized farmers' movement stands, and is well supported by "organization and co-operation." But so far as I can learn from press and rostrum, the educative phase of the United Farmers deals exclusively with the present generation of mature farmers, the course of study being tariff reform, senate reform, taxation, naturalization, public ownership, etc., all of which are good subjects for us to study. We must become conversant with these if we are to make the movement a success and accomplish the worthy aims for which we are organized, and we must bear in mind that not only our immediate success or failure to accomplish those aims rest upon us but also the distant future of the nation as a whole depends upon the rural communities of today. That being the case, the responsibility is placed upon us of educating not only the present generation to carry on the business of the country but also the rising generation to do so still more intelligently. It would be unfortunate indeed if our sons and daughters must also be educated along the above-mentioned lines after they have come to maturity, even as we are being now. They should be getting that education in public schools, and that is just what they are not getting under the present system. This brings us to the point, "Where do the United Farmers stand in regard to the educational policy? Or is there such a thing as an educational plank in the farmers' political platform at all?"

So far as I know there is not. I have talked to a number of leading United Farmers on the point. All are in favor of education, but with no more definite policy in mind than "Advancement." Did an army ever advance without some definite plan of advancement? If so, it never came back. So must the farmers have some clear-cut plan of advancement along educational lines. There have been resolutions submitted to conventions asking for certain reforms and amendments to the present curriculum and administration of the schools. Most of them quite in order but nevertheless of minor significance. No small amount of credit is due the U.F.W.A. in being the first to include consideration of the rural school in the business of the annual convention and still more credit is due Mrs. Barritt for the very able report she gave on rural conditions with

special emphasis on the rural school problem. The time has come for every local and every member to get right down to business in consideration of this most vital phase of rural life, and there never was a more opportune time.

The resolutions referred to, even though they seem of minor importance, have been of great service. When brought to the attention of the minister of education for Alberta by the executive of the U.F.A., they drew from him the promise that the whole educational system would be studied within the next few months with a view to ascertaining public opinion. Each inspector is to constitute himself a committee of one to centralize the information and pass it on to the department, where it will be sifted and the best of it introduced into practice. This is a challenge to every legitimate organization and every worthy citizen to get together, thresh out the school question and discover if possible (1) the form of organization; (2) the system of administration, and (3) the curriculum best suited to the peculiar needs of such a country as Western Canada, which is a rural cosmopolitan democracy.

(This is the first instalment of an article by R. H. McDonald, Trochu. The second instalment will appear next week.)

U.F.W.A. Valuable Asset

Mrs. Lucy Peterson, of Barnwell, U.F.W.A. director for Lethbridge, is sending the following circular letter to all U.F.A. locals in that constituency where there is not a branch of the U.F.W.A. organized:

"As our busy season is almost over, I would like very much if you could co-operate in the work of our organization in this way: Let me know if there is any opening at all for a women's local in your district.

"I should be very pleased to address a meeting of your local if the men will all bring their wives out.

"You will find a U.F.W.A. local a valuable asset to the U.F.A. The women will bring into the organization just the things you lack most. A U.F.W.A. local not only insures the development of the social side of your organization, but undertakes to solve many community problems which fail to interest the men, such as rural education, young people's work, public health, child welfare, etc.

"You can hold many of your meetings together, particularly those of a social nature. Business meetings could be held either jointly or separately as you prefer.

"Since women have the franchise it is very necessary that we interest them in the work of the organization. The problems of the farm men are certainly the problems of the farm women, and men and women ought to discuss these problems together. It is only in this way that we can get the viewpoint of both.

"Let me know as soon as possible if there is any prospect for a women's local in your district. If there are six women a little favorable, I shall be pleased to visit your local."

Steady Gains in Red Deer

Director L. M. Gaetz has travelled about eight hundred miles during the latter part of the summer, addressing U.F.A. meetings. He was well received, and says: "Evidence that the real meaning of our U.F.A. organization is sinking into the hearts and heads of our people is to be found in abundance, and while our building may not be very spectacular at times, it is on a lasting foundation."

"Springvale local will start threshing at once, which means we all help one another and carry the idea of co-operation into everyday life. We organized a shipping association at Red Deer with about twenty-five locals in it, and it is doing well."

U.F.A. Briefs

Roydale U.F.A. held their annual picnic recently. A good number were present and enjoyed the program of races and sports.

G. A. Rehn, of Ravine, addressed a meeting of colored people in the Empyrian schoolhouse, at which they decided to call another meeting for the purpose of organizing a local of the U.F.A.

Thirty-Two Thousand Miles of Roofing

The true quality of a product cannot be higher than the reputation of its manufacturer. When you buy roofing for factory, farm, or dwelling bear this fact in mind. Bear in mind also the reputation of The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., as a maker of ready-roofings.

For many years this company has been making ready-roofings. Year by year the confidence placed in it by the distributors and consumers of its products has increased. Year by year the sales of its products have made steady gains.

The Standard Paint Company's factories in the United States and Canada are now equipped to produce over thirty-two thousand miles of ready-roofing annually—more than enough to completely encircle the globe. Mere quantity in production is not in itself proof of quality. But when you consider that a good portion of this thirty-two thousand miles is made up of Ru-ber-oid, the highest grade roofing on the market, these figures become significant. You can ask no better evidence of the superior quality of Ru-ber-oid.



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*There is but One Ru-ber-oid.
Look for the Man on the Label.*

Switch Your CREAM To C.P.C.

Get our shipping tags—
send us a can or two—
know our service—then
judge for yourself.

Canadian Packing Co. Ltd.

Successors to
Matthews Blackwell Limited
Established 1852
WINNIPEG, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



True Tests of Merit The Feed Lot and The Market

On June 15th the Sni-a-bar Farm marketed at Kansas City two loads of two-year-old steers out of grade Shorthorn cows and by a pure bred Shorthorn bull.

The steers averaged 1412 lbs. and sold at \$17 per cwt., the highest price paid on that market for cattle of any age or weight since December, 1919.

The next highest price for a load of two-year-olds was \$16.50 per cwt., paid for a lot from the Kansas Agricultural College. These steers were not Shorthorns, and they averaged 960 lbs. per head.

These two lots of steers were the same age and were fed by equally skillful feeders, but the Shorthorn steers outweighed the others by 451 lbs. per head, and outsold them by \$81.48 per head.

Those who tell us that steers of other breeds outsell Shorthorns will find difficulty in reconciling their statements with the facts given above, as well as with many other similar authentic instances which can be furnished.

Only One Conclusion

If you want quick-growing, early-maturing, easy-feeding, "market-topping" steers, use a good Shorthorn bull.

Write the Secretary for free publications

**Dominion Shorthorn
Breeders' Association**

J. G. BARRON, Pres. G. E. DAY, Secretary
Carberry, Man. Guelph, Ont.



In these three booklets, breeders will find interesting facts regarding the Shorthorn Breed. They will be sent free on request.

How to Build a Plank Frame Barn

Get the BT Barn Book and learn how to build a plank frame barn. This valuable book contains many photographs and blue-print plans which make everything clear; gives specifications for lumber; shows proper measurements for floors, walls, mangers, gutters, horse stalls and cattle stands; tells right proportions for concrete and how to build the forms; contains 352 pages, including 125 full page photos and 31 blue-prints. Not a mere catalogue but a permanent book of reference which every farmer should have who is going to build. Yet, we send it free if you will write saying when you expect to build and what stock you will keep. Give section, township, and range in which you live.

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Dept. 0535 Winnipeg, Man.

Deloraine Dairy Stock Farm

HOLSTEINS BERKSHIRES

My herd of tuberculin-tested Holsteins is headed by GLENLEA COLANTHA PONTIEX, by Colonia Champion Johanna, dam Glenlea Pontine Bancettine Belle, which had a weekly average of 105 lbs. of milk. This bull is of the well-known Cummings breeding, and I have a number of excellent females with lots of size and quality, bred for production, in calf to him. In Berkshires I have a fine lot of young boars and sows. Get your pick now.

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Saskatchewan Grain Growers

What Is The S.G.G.A. Coming To?

UNDER the above heading a correspondent to the Regina Leader, who signs himself "1903 Grain Grower," with the date of "Francis, Saskatchewan, September 9, 1920," has assumed the role of criticising the activities of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Without any desire to question his prerogative in criticising his own organization it is only fair to those concerned to say that as some of his charges and statements are so entirely misleading the communication has not only been replied to by J. B. Musselman, but it has been deemed advisable to publish on this page "1903 Grain Grower's" letter and Mr. Musselman's reply.

The communication of "1903 Grain Grower" is as follows:

"Back in 1902 we Saskatchewan farmers brought the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association into existence to fight for improved grain marketing conditions and to prevent monopolies from strangling us. Under the leadership of men like Motherwell, Millar, Partridge, Hopkins, Dunning, Langley, Gates, and Green much was accomplished. We won all along the line and improved the conditions of our industry enormously.

"In late years, however, the Central executive has become so involved in communal undertakings and in politics that the original purposes of the association have been largely lost sight of.

"The railways of Canada asked for an enormous increase in freight rates, which undoubtedly cost the farmers dearly. In the old days Fred Green or Partridge would have appeared before the railway commission fighting for the farmers' interests, and fighting effectively, too. Today, judging by the newspapers, the Grain Growers are not even represented. No, while the case was being decided the Central board of directors was figuring out whether or not they should play at provincial politics, and it was left to the Martin government to uphold the interests of Saskatchewan Grain Growers without any assistance from the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' executive, who are playing petty politics instead of attending to business.

"The other instance was the application of all the elevator companies in Western Canada to the Grain Commission for an increase in elevator charges. In the old days the farmers would have been represented by their leaders in opposition to the raise, every cent of which must come out of the farmers' pockets.

"What happened? The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' executive, according to the newspaper reports, said never a word in protest. The manager of the Co-operative Elevator Company supported the application. Nobody will complain about that because it is his business to look after his own institution. But it is the business of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' executive to fight increased tariffs which will take millions out of the pockets of the farmer. An ordinary member of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, like myself, has a right to expect the executive to oppose and criticize even the Co-operative Elevator Company in the interests of grain growers; but what do we find? The majority of the Grain Growers' executive are also directors of the company. When the Co-operative Elevator Company was established Fred Green and others told us that our best check on the company would be that the association's executive would watch it as closely as any other elevator company.

"That safeguard has been completely cut out by the monopolistic device of interlocking directorates. I do not say there is anything wrong with the Co-operative Elevator Company, but if there is, how are we to find out when the association executive, including the secretary, are the directorate of the company also, and surely will not criticize themselves? This interlocking of directors is vicious. For our own protection no director of the company should hold office in the association.

"So far as I could read, the only

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary, J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

voice raised before the Grain Commission for the farmer against the increase of elevator charges was that of a Winnipeg real estate man named Christie. Isn't that awful? What do we pay the secretary a salary for? But, then, of course, he will reply that the raise is proper. I submit that a director of a company which is applying for the raise has no right to be the judge for the Grain Growers' Association as to whether the raise is justified or not.

"Perhaps the executive is inactive on these two vital questions because they have no money. Well, where is the money? Is it frittered away in losses on fanciful schemes of trading in tea, sugar and binder twine?

"These two rate increases which the Grain Growers' executive did not trouble to fight will cost the farmers of Saskatchewan millions more than the executive can save them in trading even if they run their business properly, which they have not done yet.

"It's all very well to clean up politics. That is a good thing, but our own institution needs cleaning up first."

Musselman's Reply.

"As the writer has no great respect for newspaper correspondents who make sweepingly critical statements of a personal nature, and lack the courage or the frankness to sign their own names, it has been his almost unvaried practice to ignore such correspondence as that of '1903 Grain Grower' in your issue of Monday. This time we shall vary the rule.

"'1903 Grain Grower' has obviously failed to keep abreast of the development of the association. He laments that it did not remain the kind of institution which he conceived it to be in 1903, and resents such of its activities as are beyond the strictly limited sphere he, and possibly others of its early members, then had the vision to map out as its field of usefulness.

"One does feel a measure of sympathy for those who devoted themselves to the creation of an institution, and who later are unable to keep abreast of its growth of vision and broadening field of endeavour, and who, on that account, see themselves left far behind in the march by their own grown-up child. Yet such is probably the experience of every parent in greater or less degree. If '1903 Grain Grower' will earnestly endeavour to be a 1920 grain grower he will feel more at home with the present activities and progressive effectiveness of the association he helped to create, and less inclined to think that only those who have ceased to hold positions of responsibility in the association were effective champions of the legitimate claims of agriculture.

Increase of Railway Rate.

"'1903 Grain Grower' incorrectly assumes that the association did not oppose the increase of railway rates recently granted. It did oppose them, but it did so, not in the blind bigotry of opposing everything that will cost the farmer more money, but because the executive believes the increase to be unjust and unwarranted. 1920 grain growers are aware that in matters of national or interprovincial moment and for great effectiveness the associations of the various provinces act in common through the Canadian Council of Agriculture. They did so in their vigorous opposition to the railway rate increase. In this opposition they had the generous co-operation of the Saskatchewan government. The action taken by the latter was early suggested to it by the association. Whether the course it pursued was the result of this suggestion, or would in any event have been taken, is of no moment; but that the secretary of the C.C.A. was working with the learned representative of the government shows that both bodies were co-operating for the defence of the just interests of our people. The secretary of the council is still vigorously in the fight, and so, we believe, is also the government.

"It may be that the association's method of opposing such proposals is less spectacular than if the president or the secretary, though inexperienced in matters of freight tariffs, and largely ignorant of construction, haulage, and operating costs, had entered the ring thus weaponless, but it was believed that the case could best be stated by one highly skilled in these matters, and this course was followed.

Elevator Charges Increase.

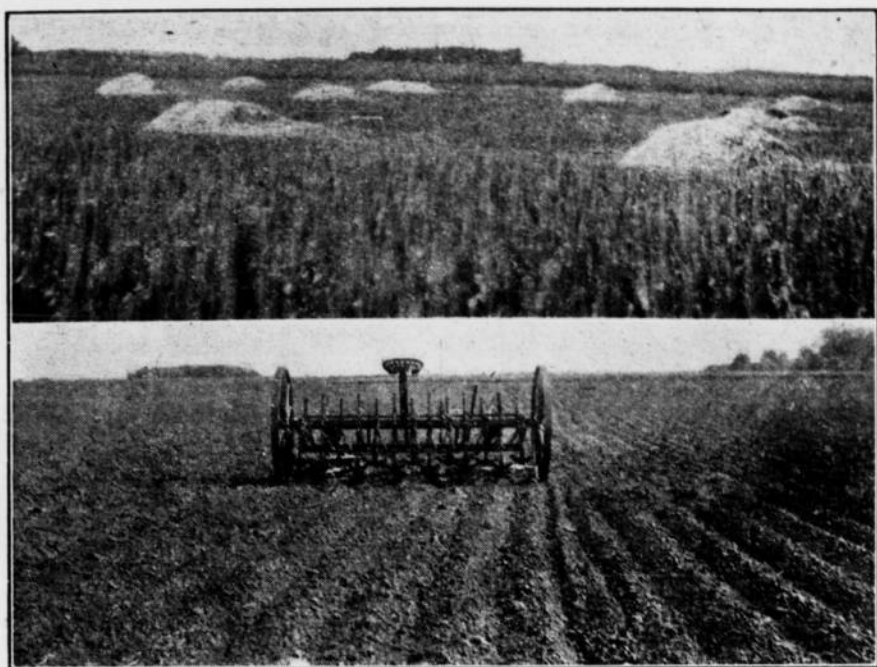
"The writer was present as a representative of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association at the recent meeting of the grain commission; so also were Messrs. N. P. Lambert, the secretary, and Rod. McKenzie, vice-president of the C.C.A., and Mr. Wood, secretary of the United Farmers of Manitoba. The application for increased elevator handling charges was not opposed by any one in the interests of the farmers. No one there was foolish enough to suppose that Mr. Christie represented such interests. They were not opposed because the responsible executives of the various associations knew them to be just and warranted. The association has long since got past the stage when it felt called upon to oppose every increased charge upon the farmer. The modern farmer does not desire that. He wants his association to fight every injustice, but not to destroy its real influence by a show of mighty opposition to every obligation laid upon the farmer, whether it be a just charge or not.

"For years past the grain of the large farmer, which has been specially binned, as is done in a co-operative elevator or 'stored to inspectors' grade and dockage—a less costly service given by the line elevators—has been handled at a charge considerably less than the actual cost. The loss so incurred had, of course, to be made up from some other source. In actual practice this meant the taking of a little wider spread on street wheat than would otherwise have been necessary. In other words, the man who sold 'on street' was penalized for the benefit of him who stored and shipped by the car load.

"The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, whose unique policy is to regulate prices for grain throughout Saskatchewan by paying all that it safely can in the first instance, without regard to the North-West Grain Dealers' Association, and thus by its competition to cause others to pay the same, will now be able to add to its price on street wheat what it receives in additional storage charges on binned grain, and correct what has been an injustice to all farmers using elevators. We believe that this is just, and that the 'binning' farmer should pay his own way, so that the 'street selling' farmer will get his full value. What is more, we believe that the 1920 Grain Growers, when they know the facts, will fully concur in this view.

"The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company needs no watching, so far as the farmers' interests are concerned. It has no other purpose for existence than, as far as humanly possible, to assure to the farmers of Saskatchewan, whether members or patrons of the company or not, the full market value of their grain. The very fact that so many of the directors of the association have directed its policy from its very inception gave the best possible assurance that it would be used only for the purpose above stated. But it is only fair to state here that in the management of the company, and in the person of the general manager, who has never been an officer of the association, the farmers have a champion of all that pertains to their interests in grain marketing, who for penetration of the thousand and one intricacies of the many branches of business affecting returns for grain to the producer, for skill in thwarting the machinations of those who prey upon the returns justly belonging to the producer, and for true devotion to the interests of the grain growers—all of them, not only patrons of his company, has never been excelled by any man elected to office by the Grain Growers' Association.

Continued on Page 33



Control by Weeds and Control of Weeds

Upper: Cutting down a portion of the crop with the mower because of wild oats. An unprofitable practice. Lower: Picture taken July 15, showing a good method of summer-fallow land, plowed June 15, and duckfoot cultivated afterward.

Fall Cultivation for Weed Control

Methods to Adopt in Fighting Annuals, Biennials and Perennials—By Prof. T. J. Harrison

ONE of the biggest problems that the grain farmer has to solve in the West today is the control of noxious weeds. While it is conceded that livestock and a well arranged crop rotation is the only permanent solution of this problem, it is apparent even to the casual observer that the average farmer cannot stock up his farm or lessen the acreage sown to cash crops at once for economic reasons. He, therefore, must resort to cultural methods if grain growing is to be kept a profitable practice. Weeds make their greatest growth and are most easily destroyed during the months of June and July. There is, however, considerable work that can be done in the autumn, which will give beneficial results the following season.

Habits of Weed Growth

If the fall cultivation is to be both effective and inexpensive it is necessary to understand the habit of growth of the weeds. Where their habits are similar the same method may be utilized for their control.

The noxious weeds of the West may be grouped for weed control as follows:

Group 1, Annuals.—These weeds grow from seed in the spring, produce seed the same year and then die. Wild oats, wild mustard and Russian thistle are among the worst offenders in this class.

Group 2, Winter Annuals.—These weeds start from seed in the fall, make considerable leaf growth before freeze-up, remain green during the winter, continue their growth the following spring,

and produce seed before the grain crops are harvested. Stink weed and several of the mustards belong to this class.

Group 3, Perennials.—These weeds have long-lived roots and spread by sending out running roots from which new plants develop. They also spread from seed which is produced every season. Perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle and quack grass belong to this group.

Cultivation.—In most fields weeds of probably the whole three groups will be found. The method suggested for the weed which predominates is the one which will have to be used, although it may not be as successful on the weeds of the other two groups.

In this article the most common weed in each group will be discussed. The system of control, however, can with few modifications be applied to any weed in the group.

Wild Oats and Other Annual Weeds

With weeds of this class the object is to induce germination of the weed seeds and then kill the plant while it is small. Although it may not be possible to have all the wild oats germinate in the fall, the cultivation of the stubble at this season of the year will start some which will be killed by the fall frosts. It will also leave the soil in ideal condition to have a large percentage of the seed germinate the following spring.

Early Fall Discing.—Early fall discing will not have as beneficial results as skim plowing, but it has been proved that it is very effective in causing the seeds to germinate; because during August and early September the weather is warm and the soil is comparatively moist. The work should be done immediately after the binder, having one or two discs following in the space between the grain and the sheaves. While this method is very effective, there is one serious objection; on the average farm, it is almost impossible to find teams and men even to cut and stook the crop let alone disc the land. It, therefore, becomes necessary for farmers to adopt some other method of cultivation.

Discing After Threshing.—Double discing the stubble land intended for fallow or spring plowing after threshing has given good results in many districts in Manitoba. It starts a fair growth of weeds where there is sufficient moisture, but where it has been compared to skim plowing, it has not given nearly as good results.

Skim Plowing.—Skim plowing is the term applied to plowing stubble land from two to three inches deep in the fall. Throughout the province this method has given exceptionally good results in the control of wild oats. Many wild oat infested fields that are intended for summerfallow are treated in



The Sow Thistle Won Out

Attempting to grow corn in a field occupied by perennial sow thistle.



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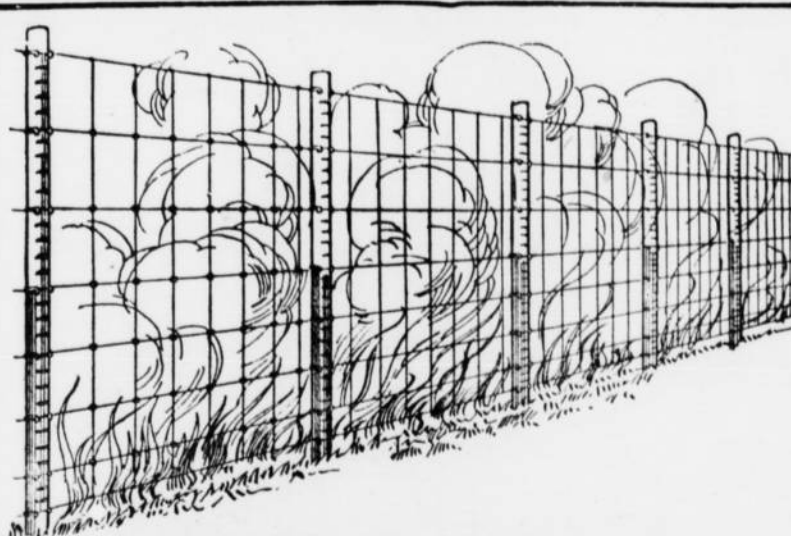
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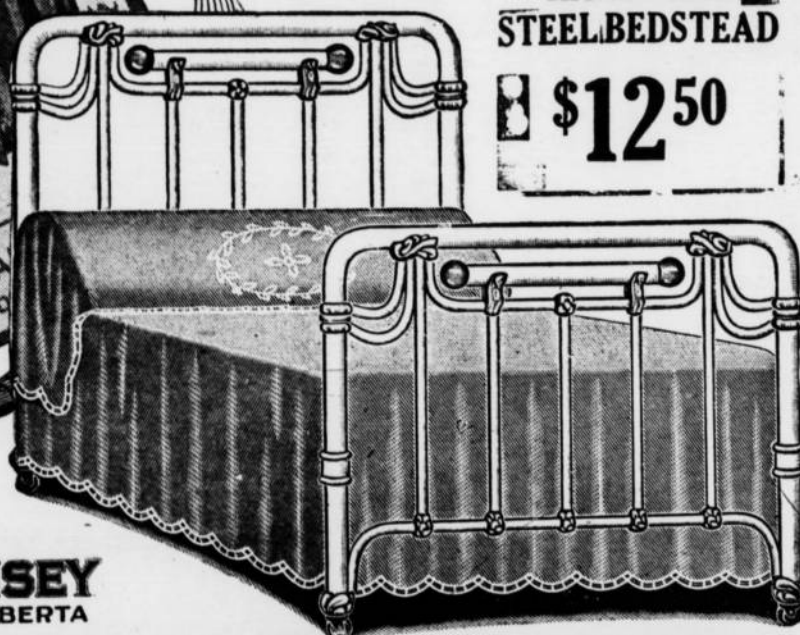
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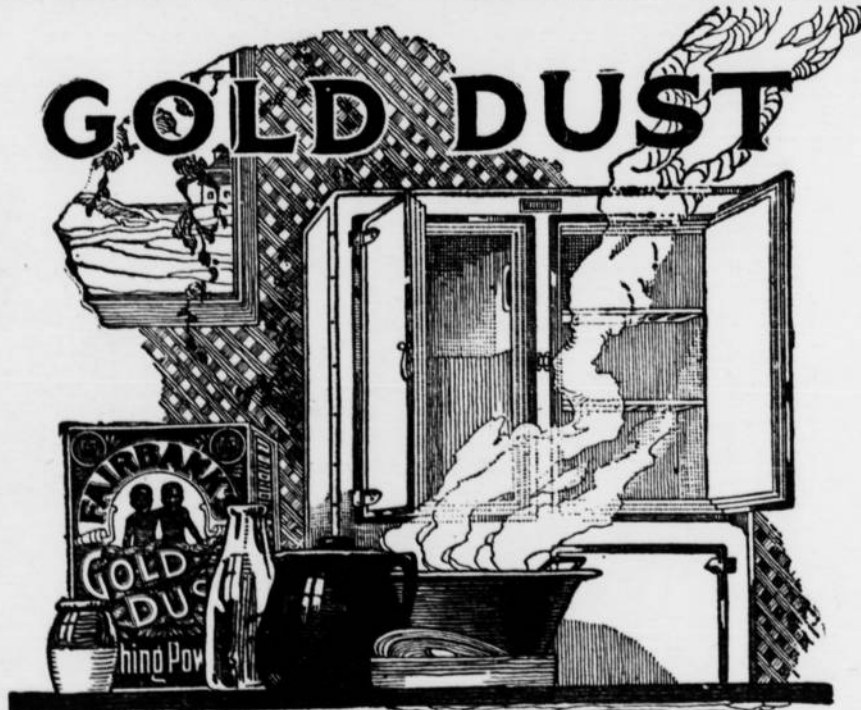
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this way, and when the season is favorable these pests are completely cleaned out. There are a few precautions, however, that must be taken or the work may prove disappointing. The soil should not be plowed deeper than three inches, for if turned up too deep and left loose it dries out to the bottom of the furrow slice and the seeds fail to germinate. Second, if best results are to be obtained the plow should be followed immediately with the surface packer. This will pack the soil closely around the weed seeds and give a quicker germination. Third, to obtain best results the plowing should be done early in the fall.

Where the above precautions have been observed the farmers are enthusiastic over the successful killing of wild oats. Some claim also that the amount of moisture conserved makes the plowing of the fallow much easier the next spring.

Stubble Land Intended for Summer-fallow

With some weeds stubble intended for summerfallow may be plowed in the fall and surface cultivated the following season, but for wild oats it is a failure. The deep plowing causes the soil to dry out near the surface and no germination takes place until late the following season, after which it is impossible to have all the seeds germinate.

Second Plowing of Summerfallow.—The plowing of the present year summerfallow the second time late in the fall is not a good farm practice when the control of wild oats and other annuals is the main purpose. When the summerfallow has been plowed early in the season, packed, harrowed and cultivated to keep it black during the summer, there should be few ungerminated weed seeds left in the surface soil. If the land is plowed a second time that clean surface is turned down and a comparatively dirty one turned up. It is too late for all these seeds to germinate that fall and the result is that they grow the following season in the crop.

Surface Cultivation of the Fallow in the Fall.—If wild oats are the only weeds present fall cultivation of summerfallow will be of little use for the frost will kill the late weeds as effectively as the cultivator and it will be much cheaper. The frozen plants will also have a tendency to prevent the fallow drifting.

Fall and Spring Plowing.—Where the stubble land is to be cropped the following season the best results are obtained with wheat when the land is plowed from four to six inches deep early in the autumn and the soil packed and harrowed immediately after the plow. If the fall happens to be moist this will allow some weed growth to be killed by the frost. Where oats and barley are to be sown, skim plowing in the fall and deeper plowing the following spring will kill some wild oats.

Stink Weed and Other Winter Annuals

Fall treatment that is effective for wild oats will also be useful for stink weed, because the object is the same—to germinate the seeds and kill the plants when young. There is just this difference, however, the frost will not kill the young stink weed plants and other winter annuals so that these require late fall or early spring cultivation.

Sow Thistle and Other Perennials

Since this type of weed spreads by both root and seeds, an entirely different method of cultivation must be adopted. Bare fallow is the method used by most people for cleaning the sow thistle out of the fields on the western farms. It is sometimes effective and other times it fails. This may be due to a misunderstanding of the nature of the plant. The leaves of this plant perform the same function as the stomach in an animal. If the stomach ceased to function the animal would soon die of starvation. The same is true of the plant; if it can be prevented from forming green leaves it will starve to death.

Fall Cultivation of Fallow.—The cultivation of the fallow in the summer keeps the leaves from appearing above ground and the starving out process is started, but when haying and harvesting begins the fallow is sometimes neglected and the sow thistle produces leaves two or three inches long. The result is that it has had time to digest sufficient food to continue the battle for two or three weeks longer. It, therefore, is necessary to keep the fallow black both summer and fall, being careful not to neglect the

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fall cultivation, because it is often the last time over the field that kills the strongest weeds.

Deep Plowing of Stubble Land Intended for Summerfallow.—Some farmers are obtaining good results in killing perennial weeds by plowing the land they intend to summerfallow about four to six inches deep in the fall and giving it only surface cultivation the following season with the duck-foot cultivator. The effectiveness of this method depends on the frost injuring the roots. The soil is also dry in the spring and they cannot obtain food so quickly and are in a weaker state when the cultivator starts to work.

When Canada thistle is the weed that is causing trouble, plow the land about six or seven inches deep just a day or two before freeze up, as this will sometimes assist in their eradication. The reason for this is that the running root stock of this thistle is about six or seven inches deep in the ground. The plow turns up the root stock to the surface and the young shoots from which the young plants start the following spring are killed by the frost.

Cultivating Flax Stubble

Q.—This spring I broke 300 acres and seeded it to flax. What crop should be sown next year and how should the land be prepared.—W. E. H., Man.

A.—Wheat or flax would be the best crop for this land. Wheat would probably give the best results as there is danger of flax after flax developing "wilt." If there was no evidence of wilt in this year's crop and the seed was treated with formalin before seeding, flax might be sown profitably.

The method of preparing the land for either crop would be similar. Since the land is in the Red River valley it should be plowed about four inches deep this fall and a good seed bed prepared by harrowing. If the soil becomes compact during the winter the duck-foot cultivator could be used next spring.

Breaking Brome Pasture

Q.—Have a pasture field of brome seeded four years ago. Pasture was poor this year. Want to seed it to wheat next year. How could I prepare this land?—B. L. W. D., Man.

A.—The best method of bringing this land under cultivation is to plow shallow in the month of June, backset deep in September and crop the following year. This method will conserve the moisture and kill the brome. After a dry season such as you have had it would not be advisable to attempt to plow a brome grass pasture either this fall or next spring and crop next year.

Rotation Increases Yields

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"At this rate," says A. C. Arny, head of the section of farm crops at the station, "approximately one-fourth of a farm could be cropped to hay and still secure the same number of bushels of oats or of corn as if the entire acreage were planted to those cereals. The beneficial effect of the cultivated crop on the oat crop following was very marked."

Cropping Peat Land

Q.—Two years ago I broke a few acres of swampy land; tried wheat and barley without much success. What crop should I use and how should the land be prepared?—J. D., Man.

A.—Most of the swampy land in your section of the province has a covering of peat or moss. If the soil is all composed of this substance plow it about four inches deep in the spring and disc the surface. When the surface two or three inches is dry, burn it off, being careful to prevent it burning into holes. The seed can then be sown without further cultivation. If the peat is shallow and can be worked up with the underlying soil, it should be plowed next spring, harrowed, seeded and packed before the soil has dried out.

Grass and clover crops will give best results on this type of soil. A mixture of timothy 5 lbs., alsike 5 lbs., and red top 6 lbs., should give good results.

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Farm Women's Income

THE Countrywoman receives scores of letters every week from her women readers, most of them seeking information on some question. One of the things The Countrywoman is here to do is to answer these letters. A perusal of the correspondence, however, reveals the fact that there are a few questions of vital interest to a great many women. One of these is the question of the income of the farm woman.

According to the letters received many men are old-fashioned enough to think that the old saying, "What's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own," is quite true, and proceed to thoroughly live up to the letter of it. The other day a woman told us that some 30 years ago, when she was married, her father had given her three cows. That gift 30 years ago has meant a great deal of money as the years have passed, and today means much more. But not a penny of the money has she ever had. She asks if there is any way in which she can recover all or part of the proceeds of her gift of the three cows. One lawyer said, when the circumstances were given, "Chloroform the husband."

Another woman asks if she can go into the bank and arrange for chequeing privileges on the account that is in her husband's name. She states that in all the years of her married life, some 22, she has not had one dollar to spend, and after 22 years of contributing to the upbuilding of a fine farm she has concluded that it is about time she were enjoying some of the fruits of her labor. Of course if we were all as perfect as the proverbially perfect "bachelors' wives and old maids' children" these things would not happen, but in our unmarried wisdom we would suggest that these women made their mistake before they were married. We have lived long enough to see that the man who insists on lavishing his worldly goods upon the girl of his choice before marriage isn't so willing to lavish them upon her after she has become his housekeeper. Marriage is a great deal more of a practical proposition of groceries, and children's shoes, and clothes, and a hundred other things than before the ceremony it appears to be, and the wise woman has made some pretty definite arrangements about the providing of these things before she is a party to "the tie that binds."

But that does not help the woman who is in trouble; however, it should be a warning to the girl who may be making trouble for herself for a later date. And, indeed, there seems little that can be done, for any woman who is married to a man so "set in his ways" that after 22 or 30 years he cannot or will not listen to a little reason, knows the impossibility of doing any "unsettling" of those ways. But as constant dripping will wear away a stone, so constant reasoning and asking may wear away a man's resistance to acting fairly with his wife. It is about the only thing and so worth a trial, small comfort though this may be. Of course there is always the alternative of leaving a job and taking another as housekeeper for some other family, and there are usually other families requiring good housekeepers and willing to pay good money for them, but far be it from us to suggest a breaking up of family ties.

Poultry and Butter Money

The income question recalls some information which the recent survey of American farm homes reveals. It was found that the number having the proceeds from their butter making constituted only 11 per cent. of the women surveyed, while the number who could use the money they made from selling eggs was only 16 per cent.

One conclusion of the Department of Agriculture in Washington after the survey had been made was that it was most necessary "to develop and introduce money-yielding home industries in order to make needed home improvements." Yet where there are indus-

tries in which the farm women have a share, such as raising poultry and making butter, the number actually having the proceeds from their industry is lamentably small. It seems unbelievable that farm men should be so unfair in sharing the earnings from the joint industry and efforts of themselves, their wives, and their family, yet the figures quoted are as reliable as can be obtained.

Contracts and promises for these men seem less than even "scraps of paper," since the most solemn of all contracts, and if possible the most binding, says, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow." Yet they would probably

various household articles and wearing apparel for herself and the usually large flock of children. But a hen has laid no more eggs to meet the mounting prices of the things that the housewife buys, and the rising price of eggs has often fallen behind in the swift race.

"In the case of sugar, the farm lady found that eggs exchanged at the rate of one dozen for 3½ pounds in 1914 and for only 2½ pounds in 1919, and still worse in 1920.

"When a farmer's wife carried eggs to the store in 1914 she very often found the situation more advantageous than in 1919, because for one dozen of eggs she received 3½ yards of calico instead of two yards for each dozen of eggs.

"In this period, so trying to the farmer's wife, she has seen her chickens, as well as eggs, return to her smaller quantities of things at the store. Her washtub that cost 6 2-3 pounds of chicken in 1914 cost 7 pounds in 1919, and the yard of sheeting that was obtained in the former year for 1½ pounds of chicken cost 2 1-3 in the latter year.

"Last fall the farmer's livestock price was reduced \$10 per hundred, but feed went up, as well as did meat, to the consumer. Hides went down in price, but shoes, as well as all leather goods, went up. Price of wool goes from 63 cents per pound down to less than 20 cents, and shoddy clothes go up, and we get no first-class wool goods."

Mrs. Cunningham Promoted

Mrs. Mildred Cunningham has been promoted from director of the Home Branch, Soldier Settlement Board at Regina, Sask., to supervisor of the Home Branch of the Soldier Settlement Board for the three prairie provinces, with headquarters in Winnipeg.

Prior to her departure from Regina, Mrs. Cunningham was made the recipient of a leather club bag in appreciation of the services she had rendered and the high ideals she had held while accomplishing her work in that district. The presentation was made by Supervisor Wood on behalf of the Soldier Settlement Board.

Summary of Health Work

This terse summary of the work of the Health Department in Saskatchewan appeared recently in one of the Saskatchewan papers on the occasion of the 15th birthday of that province:

"The public health of the province, today 15 years old, was early placed in the hands of a bureau of public health, under a commissioner who is responsible to the minister of municipal affairs. The bureau collects the vital statistics of the province and watches the administration of its health laws. A system of government-assisted hospitals in the less populous districts of the province has been developed under the direction of the present commissioner, which has already brought a bed within the reach of every 400 people in Saskatchewan. Steps taken by the commissioner have cut down the death rate from typhoid to a remarkably low figure, and the free distribution of typhoid vaccine is making it possible for the people of the province today to render themselves perfectly immune from the sporadic cases that are still occasionally imported into it. A similar free distribution of diphtheria anti-toxin has established the same potential protection against that disease and has saved the people of the province tens of thousands of dollars."

Assistant Secretary to W.G.G.A.

The executive of the Provincial W.G.G.A. has appointed Miss Lottie Linfoot as assistant secretary, and she will be on the staff at the headquarters in Regina, along with Mrs. Burbank. Miss Linfoot's home is in Saskatoon and she has been teaching for several years in the province. She served in the role of secretary for the Guernsey W.G.G.A. branch for a time.



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Making His Mark

Margaret Minaker

I shall choose the biggest tree,
That grows the tallest over me,
Which stretches out his arms so wide
For birds to nest and squirrels to hide.
And with my jack-knife, for a lark,
Cut my initials on the bark.

On this next tree, two hearts are cut,
And 'initials, too, I know them! but
My goodness! I can hardly think
A man was such a foolish gink.
I'll never be a woman's beau,
Or walk around with girls, I know.
But just grow old and tall and fine
Like this old tree I've marked as mine.

And, maybe, in ten years or so,
There'll be a dozen children go
Running and playing in this park,
And find this name upon the bark.
They'll jump and call, "Oh! see! Oh! joy!
Our grandpa cut that, when a boy."
But 'course the strangest part will be,
Those children's grandpa will be me!

never stoop to break a promise to a creditor or break their work with a neighbour. And here they quite calmly, and probably without a thought of its wrong, keep for themselves an investment in the business of the farm the entire earnings of the whole family. Perhaps if a few women commenced a suit on the grounds of failure to support it would provide the necessary moral corrective. When the thing to be secured is a change in human nature the methods are necessarily limited.

H. C. L. Hits Women

The person, an executive officer in an American farm organization, who made the following remarks, said something equally applicable to the farm women of Canada: "The wives of the farmers are the ones who have been hardest hit as a result of the jump in prices of practically everything. It has ever been the privilege of the farmer's helpmate to take the eggs, butter, and poultry into town and trade them for

Farm Women's Clubs

Where \$25 Means Money

THE Women's Institute of Pilot Mound sent a donation of \$25 to Mrs. W. J. Rose, of Teschen, Poland. She was formerly Miss Emily Cuthbert, of Pilot Mound. The following itemized statement shows the marvellous purchasing powers of a few dollars in that suffering country. Teschen is situated in the district where war has been waged this summer. The suffering there is as great as it was in France during the Great War.

Gift toward salary of deaconess for the poor, in the protestant church of Teschen, 500 marks; two pairs of woolen stockings for deaconess, 300 marks; material for dress, 750 marks; equipment, playground for school children, croquet set, 730 marks; for poor students in Wilno, 700 marks; one pair of stockings and soap for young girl, 80 marks; for making a dress for a young girl, 50 marks; gift to help a boy buy a suit of clothes, 160 marks; gift for a teacher for helping poor students, 190 marks; for two poor women, 30 marks; making a total of 3,490 marks. 3,490 marks is equal to \$25.

Like The Lunch

Our local, the Stone Farm Grain Growers, have some very interesting



Competing Teams in Team Demonstration Work

A score of teams from Boys' and Girls' Clubs recently took part in a canning competition, in Winnipeg, arranged jointly by the Extension Branch, Department of Agriculture, in Manitoba, and the Extension Service of the T. Eaton Company.

meetings, but because of lacking of interest in the movement and scarcity of cash we are not as "up and doing" as we might be. We sent two delegates to the convention at Saskatoon to represent our two sections, and they brought back very interesting and instructive reports. We have an entertainment committee which is working out very well this year. At our last meeting we had a debate, entitled, Resolved That Boys are Easier Raised Than Girls. It was good; the judges decided in favor of the affirmative. We had a dance recently, the proceeds going to the Great War Veterans' Home in Regina and to the Homemakers' Rest Room in Admiral. At our June meeting we had a paper on How to Raise Our Boys. We have just sent a complete nurse's outfit to Mrs. Hollis, our district director at Shaunavon for the Vedoria school district. Lunch is almost the most interesting part of our program, it makes things much more sociable.—Signed, Mrs. J. Jopprud, Stone Farm, G.G.A., Admiral, Saskatoon.

Interested in Referendum

A report was received from the Tyner W.S.G.G.A., which reads as follows: First, I will mention our meetings. We meet once a month at the home of one of our members, of which there are 24. We open by singing a good old rousing Grain Growers' song. Following this, we have roll call, with miscellaneous responses, then the reading and signing of the minutes, then follows the general order of business. Our members are all enthusiastic workers, and not the fault-finding sort. About the middle of June we had the board of health nurse to lecture to us. It was a splendid meeting, considering the condition of the roads. We had an extra heavy rain the night before, which made the roads impassable in some places. On the evening of June 25th our local held a garden party, which proved to be a great success, thanks to our men's local and young people as well; everyone seemed to go in wholeheartedly to help the ladies make it a

success. All told, the proceeds amounted to over \$200.

It will not be long now until the vote will be taken on the referendum, and we hope the women's sections will not be caught napping. Our club has appointed a committee of three to secure as much literature on this subject as they can for the next meeting. Mrs. Jack Case, secretary, Tyner W.S.G.G.A.

Morse Does Well

A women's section of the Rolling Plains G.G.A. was organized in May, with Mrs. Hyslop as president, Mrs. Lamb vice-president, and Miss Olive Martin secretary. We have started with 15 members, and hope to increase our number in a short while. We start our meetings with a roll call. We have bought an organ for the use of school, church, and G.G.A. affairs, and are now planning to raise funds to finish paying for the organ.—Miss Olive G. Martin, sec.-treas., box 190, Morse, Saskatoon.

Co-operation At Carstairs

Our local is doing good work along the line of co-operation, although our membership is not as large as it has been, because so many have moved away. Our members are all live wires, and doing all they can to help the good

work along. We expected to have a membership drive, but on account of weather conditions in the spring we were unable to do so. Five of our members attended the convention at Calgary in the winter. They were greatly enthused over it, and brought back glowing reports of what was done. We took up the political question, and decided to join the association.

On Easter Monday we had a bazaar, and served lunch, with the result that the sum of \$100 was raised to help carry on our work. We gave a play called The Minister's Bride, and cleared over \$200. As we are going to have a school fair October 1, we have taken part of the money to help finance the fair, the balance to help carry on our work. We have a very nice, large rest room, which is highly appreciated by all. It is very convenient for the country people when they go to town.

We carry out a program every month, which makes our meetings more interesting, and calls in a good many outsiders. After the meetings two ladies serve lunch, and we all enjoy it very much. Mrs. Casey, our director, was here in May, and gave us a very interesting talk on Raising Flowers. We appreciated her talk, and felt we knew more about this important part of the science of gardening. Last year we bought a piano, and find that it is a great help with our meetings. We sent two boys to the junior conference at Edmonton.—Mrs. C. J. Stuck, sec.-treas., Carstairs U.F.W.A.

Miss Aadel Jacobsen, secretary of the Loreburn W.G.G.A., reports the annual meeting of that section, with the following officers elected: President, Mrs. A. French; vice-president, Mrs. T. Newlove; secretary-treasurer, Aadel Jacobsen; directors, Mrs. S. M. Reed and Mrs. S. Locofshy. The members of the Loreburn W.S. wish to work in the most effective way for prohibition, and will no doubt take an active part in the referendum on this subject, which will be submitted to the people of Saskatchewan shortly.



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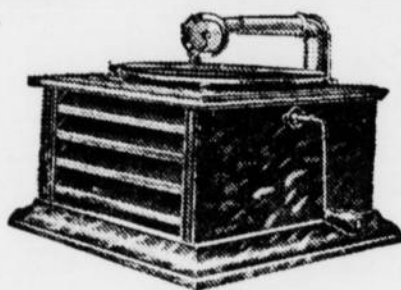
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Our Junior Clubs

Joint Meeting at Nanton

A LARGE and successful joint meeting of the Nanton Junior U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. was held on Saturday afternoon. The excellent program consisted of a series of musical numbers, put on by members of the two clubs. Mrs. M. L. Sears, president of the U.F.W.A., and Miss J. B. Kidd, Junior Branch secretary, gave short talks on the Junior organization. The president of the Junior U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. also spoke. At the close of the program a delicious lunch was served by the Junior girls and a social half hour was enjoyed. Another important event at Nanton was a picnic, several miles west of the town. About 65 were in attendance. Since the scene of the outing was in the midst of a wild strawberry patch, the refreshments were generously supplemented by nature. Various outdoor contests formed the entertainment, while ubiquitous cameras recorded the pleasures of the afternoon.

True Blue Girls

Maxine Richardson, secretary of the True Blue Junior U.F.W.A., reports:

"Our club seems to be increasing every year, and we now have 17 members, including our senior member, Mr. McDaniel. It is our intention to have a series of baking and ice-cream sales to put money in our treasury. We gave one dance and made \$2.30 over expenses, besides getting our club money back. We have \$21.10 in the treasury now. We are going to give a dance here soon. Our club is meeting every two weeks, and we have organized a girls' baseball team. We have two permanent committees, one for all arrangements concerning concerts, dances or sales, also correspondence, the other is our baseball committee. Our club is helping many girls and we hope to have many more new members. I am sure we will try to do our best and hope to send delegates to the conference next year."

Mrs. McDaniels, the supervisor, adds: "The Whitley Juniors are indeed making use of their organization. An athletic committee of four was formed, who are responsible for the organization of a girls' baseball team. The girls practice about three times a week and have the honor of having won the first game they played. The girls also have their own croquet and tennis. Baseball, however, seems to take first place. A towel shower is arranged for a coming bride. So all the girls are busy sewing. They gave a dance on July 22, that brought them \$30 clear. The girls are all very fond of their club, while they are not very long in studying grasses, they are all right there when it comes to pulling off some social event. The educational branch will no doubt get more consideration after the sport season is over."

Warden Juniors Make Good

When our delegate, Mrs. Price, went away to convention as one of the rank and file, and returned a full fledged commissioned officer of the noble army of the U.F.W.A., we instinctively felt that there was going to be "something doing."

One of her first acts was to organize a junior branch of the U.F.A. Being to us, quite a new departure, it was decided to wait awhile before expressing any opinion as to the importance of the movement, but on observation it appears to us that if there is one organization fraught with possibilities and opportunities in the formation of character and development of good citizens, that one organization is the junior branch of the U.F.A. And if there is one person whose influence for good can be far reaching, that person is the supervisor of that same organization.

Unlike school, the attendance is voluntary and the discipline to a great extent dependent on the honor of the young people themselves, thereby calling into existence a high form of "noblesse oblige" which will become part and parcel of their nature. The first meeting was taken up chiefly with arranging the ordinary routine for future work. The principal feature of the second meeting was a debate, Resolved that the Tractor is of more use on an Alberta Farm than Horses. I



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suppose our children are not one little bit more wonderful than other children, but it seemed to me that what those boys didn't know about the advantages and disadvantages of those two methods of farming didn't matter—while the advantages derived from so pleasant a form of education would take up more space to relate than I can expect to claim.

The officers elected for the year 1920 are:—President, Agnes Beattie; vice-

president, Irvine Ullman and Vincent Wilson; secretary, Neddie Price; program committee, Verda Ullman and Adrian Price; with Annie Stewart and Alvina Walt for the young ones; Supervisor, Mrs. Ullman.—Mrs. P. A. E. Buckingham, warden U.F.W.A.

Junior Briefs

Two weeks ago the Social Plains U.F.A. Juniors gave a basket social and dance with a small program before the dance started, and it all turned out a big success. After the expenses were paid, we had \$44.35 left, so I think we did pretty well for a start. We have our meetings the first Saturday of every month, and I am hoping the boys and girls out here will always keep an interest in the local, for I think it is just fine. We are expecting to send one of our members as a delegate to the University Week for farm young people.—Clara A. Lyon, secretary, Social Plains Jr. U.F.A.

I will tell you something we have done in our club, which may help other Junior Clubs. On Arbor Day we cleaned the school yard. A few days later we each put in a small vegetable garden and a few flower beds. The boys have made a swing and will put up more later. The girls of the club sold homemade candy at the picnic given by the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., and were fortunate enough to clear over \$13. We hope to do more in the near future.—Odile Richard, secretary, Pine Bluff Junior U.F.A.

We held a basket social, concert and dance, and used the proceeds, \$41, to purchase equipment for our baseball team. We also intend to have a concert some time later on in the fall or in the early winter. We received a pennant and a number of buttons, which we think are very pretty. We intend to give them out at our next meeting. We hope to hear from some of our sister junior branches.—Gertrude Heywood, secretary, Poplar Knoll Junior U.F.A., Clyde, Alta.

I am pleased to say our junior branch is very popular. The young people think their club is lots of fun, and they realize the benefit of it. They are going to get a tennis set, a basket-ball outfit, and are going to pay for a moving picture machine. The U.F.W.A. assisted the junior branch in their play, entertainment and dance. This was their first attempt and was a rousing success. The shadow social and dance netted them \$104.20. This shows that the people in the district are fully alive to the great usefulness of the work among our young people.—Mrs. Mary Puncke, secretary, Gopher Head U.F.W.A.

Eighteen young farm people of the Manville district have formed a junior local, to be known as Creighton Junior U.F.A. The secretary, Miss Veruna Ekin, writes that all the members are very enthusiastic. James Bennett was elected president of this club and Miss Hocking, of Manville, is the supervisor.

The young people of Dowker U.F.A., Baraca, have organized a brass band, which will be known as the U.F.A. Dowker Band. All the members of the band are also members of the U.F.A. The band has already received an invitation to play on the 24th of May, at the municipal U.F.A. convention.—J. H. Lennod, secretary, Dowker U.F.A.

A new Junior local has been formed at Zetland, to be known as the Antelope Junior U.F.A. Frank H. Dafoe was elected president of the club. The secretary, Lewis E. Dafoe, writes: "As young people are scarce around here, we are all joining the one union. We have had but three meetings and have 11 members. We meet at church once a week. We are planning on sending for several different games for our amusement."

Poplar Knoll reports: "Our club was organized May 28 this year, and we have had several interesting meetings. Our roll call numbered ten to start, but we expect to have several more."

The Newdale U.F.W.A., recently organized, is making plans to form a young people's club.

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It's easy to diamond-dye your old garments a new, rich, fadeless color, no matter if they be wool or silk; linen, cotton or mixed goods.

House-dresses, gingham, aprons, blouses, skirts, silks, stockings, sweaters, children's coats, draperies—everything can be made new and good for years of wear with "Diamond Dyes."

The Direction Book in package tells how to diamond-dye over any color. To match material, have druggist show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.



SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

How to Keep Boys on the Farm

Make it more attractive by installing modern conveniences.

A proper sewage system should be one of your first considerations, particularly a system with the ANTHES SYPHON

An automatic, no-trouble, non-freezing attachment. Does not gather objectionable odors or act as a cesspool. Write us for blue prints and complete details.

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Manufacturers of Soil Pipes and Fittings, Tank Heaters, Feed Cookers, Etc.

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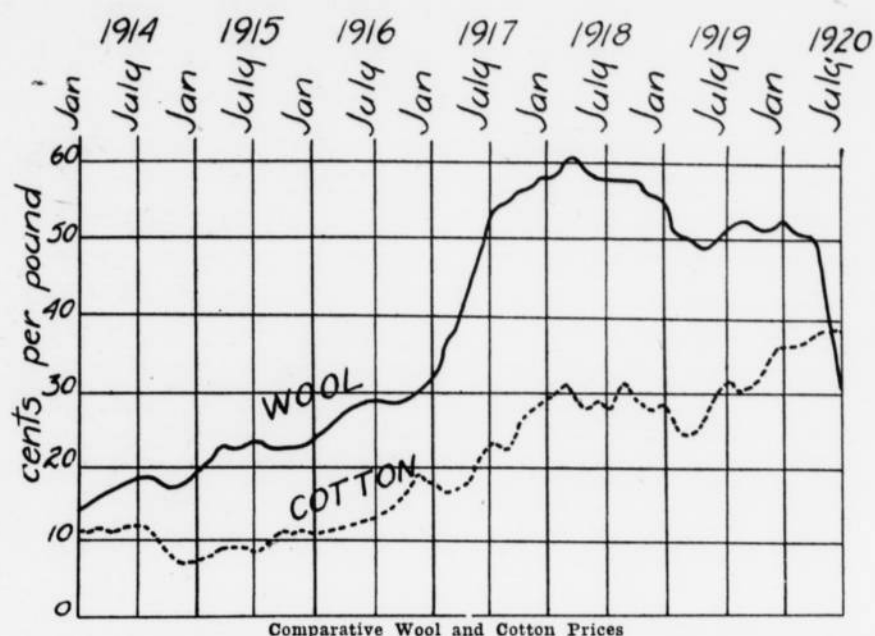
The Doo Dads on Stilts

A new craze has struck the Wonderland of Doo. Last week all the Doo Dads were running round on roller skates, now they have forgotten all about the skates and nearly everyone is on stilts. Old Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, started the craze. Every day he saw through the upstairs window an old lady Doo Dad, making apple pies. Now it is not every day that Sleepy Sam gets a meal, so he hit on the idea of stealing up on a pair of stilts and getting a pie. His scheme would work alright if it was not for that young rascal who is sawing one of his stilts in two. Before he gets through with the first bite he will come tumbling down.

The idea of getting round on stilts is a handy one for the painter, who can paint the tallest chimney without the use of a ladder. The postman also thinks that it is a brilliant success, for he can deliver the letters through the upstairs window and has no long, creaky stairs to climb.

The mischievous boys are able to steal apples from the highest tree. Roly has been trying it, but Flannel Feet, the Cop, caught him red-handed, and is giving him chase. Roly might have gotten away if he had not become mixed up with the farmer and his nag. He is surely in for a tumble, and the small Doo Dads will likely get most of his apples. Percy Haw Haw was walking along in a very dignified manner, but failed to notice the sewer grate. There he is, propped up in the air, unable to make a move. Even old Doc Sawbones was attacked with the stilt-walking fever. He was getting along very well until the pussy cat took refuge from the dog that was chasing it, by climbing up one of old Doc's stilts. You couldn't blame the pussy cat for thinking it was a tree, could you?

What foolish craze do you suppose will strike the Wonderland of Doo next?



Wool Prices

THE accompanying chart showing the comparative cotton and wool prices for seven years past is not without some interest for those who are suffering from the great depression which has ruled in the wool market since spring. Right at the present time an extraordinary situation exists. Wool is actually selling for less per pound than cotton, a situation which has not existed once in the interval since the American Civil war. Wool experts say this may last for a few months more, but that it is absurd that it should continue for any length of time.

Wool sells normally for 70 per cent. more than cotton. It is only right that there should be this difference in favor of the animal product because of its greater serviceableness and warmth. It is true also that wool costs more to produce than cotton.

In the case of cotton, 60 per cent. of the world's crop is grown in the United States. Low prices before the war resulted in considerable organization among American cotton producers and it is said that production was purposely restricted till the point was reached when a price considerably above the cost of growing could be obtained. Wool growers will probably never be able to dominate prices to the same extent for no one country has such a hold on the source of supply. On this continent we only produce 40 per cent. of what we ourselves need, and only 10 per cent. of the world's total supply.

Antitoxin for Forage Poisoning

Food poisoning, both in man and animals, is a disease which until recently has been wrapped in a great deal of obscurity. The time-honored teaching of veterinarians and stockmen is that trouble arising from this source was limited among animals to horses and mules, but experiments carried on at the Illinois Agricultural College and elsewhere, establish the fact that forage poisoning is a specific fatal disease to which cattle, sheep, swine and poultry as well as equines are susceptible.

The poison is developed on animal feed, including ensilage, wheat screenings, ground oats, oat sheaves, rye hay, etc., during the time it is stored or before being fed. The poison is the result of bacterial growth upon the feed and may take place without any visible change in the feed. Molds so often associated with food poisoning in animals have a very remote connection with the primary cause of the disease.

according to bulletin 38 from the Illinois station.

A specific antitoxin which will prevent the development of food poisoning has been developed and applied under practical conditions with good results. The manufacture of this botulinus antitoxin will soon be handed over to commercial firms, but until it is available from that source the Illinois station have expressed its willingness to retail it at cost.

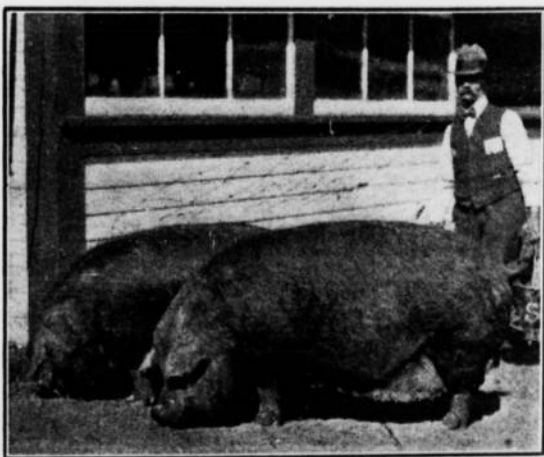
In horses, the disease has been variously known as "blind staggers," "grass staggers," "choking distemper," and sometimes "cerebro-spinal meningitis," because of some similarity to the latter disease in humans.

Symptoms

In the recognition of the severity of the attack the symptoms may be divided into three grades. In the most rapidly fatal attacks the animal may first indicate it by weak, staggering gait, partial or total inability to swallow solids or liquids, impairment of eyesight; twitching of the muscles and slight cramps may be observed. As a rule the temperature is not elevated, indeed, it is sometimes below normal. This is soon followed by paralysis of the whole body, inability to stand, delirium in which the animal sometimes goes through a series of automatic movements as if running; the delirium may become violent and the animal in his unconsciousness may bruise his head seriously, but usually a deep coma renders him quiet until he expires. Death in these cases usually takes place in from four to 24 hours from the time the first symptoms become manifest. The pulse is variable during the progress of the disease; it may be almost imperceptible at times, and then again very rapid and irregular; the respirations are usually quick and catchy.

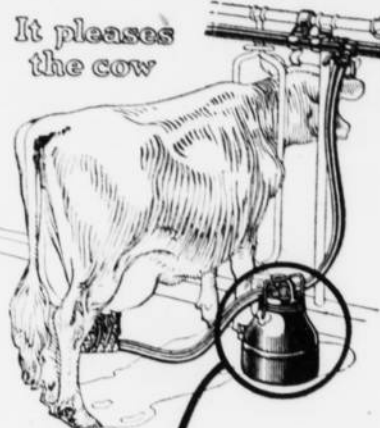
The second form which the disease may develop is characterized by the following symptoms. The animal exhibits difficulty in swallowing, slowness in mastication, and a weakness which may first be noticed in the strength of the tail; the animal will be unable to switch it or to offer resistance when it is bent up over the

croup. The pulse is often a little slower than normal. There is no evidence of pain; respiration is unchanged and temperature subnormal; the bowels may be somewhat constipated. These symptoms may remain unchanged for two or three days and then gradual improvement takes place, or the power to swallow may be entirely lost, sleepiness or coma sets in and



A Pair of Champions

From the Duroc-Jersey herd of J. W. Bailey and Sons, Wetaskiwin, Alta.



The DE LAVAL MILKER

The Milker Pail

The De Laval Milker pail embodies several important and distinctive features, making it unusually substantial and serviceable, as well as easy to keep clean.

The pail is made of sanitary white metal, with nickel-plated brass fittings. It is of sanitary design with no crevices or sharp corners where bacteria might congregate, and is heavily reinforced and protected where the wear comes—made to give long and satisfactory service as other De Laval products.

The De Laval Milker is positive and uniform in action from day to day, and it is faster, more reliable and more sanitary than any other method of milking. Wherever cows are milked the world over, the name "De Laval" stands for quality and highest value to the user.

Write to nearest De Laval office for Milker Catalogue, mentioning number of cows milked

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

KARAKUL SHEEP (Persian Lamb Fur Producers)

Fur, Wool, Mutton

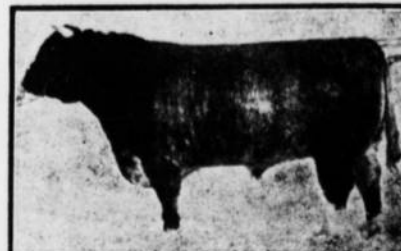


Write for my offer by which any farmer may commence in this profitable line on any reasonable terms. Persian Lamb skins sold for more money last spring than mature sheep of the domestic varieties.

8 Bank of Commerce Building. Dr. O. H. Patrick, Calgary

Kinmel Shorthorns

Everyone knows that this establishment is famous for the high-class Shorthorns it has produced. At the present time we have ten young bulls of the very highest herd-heading calibre that will satisfy the most critical. At no time have we had such an outstanding lot. They are sired by that prince of sires, Missie's Prince, and are all show specimens of the highest order. This blood is extremely valuable, and increasing in value continually. Anyone requiring a bull that will add prestige to their herd, cannot afford to overlook this opportunity of securing one. We are also offering a select lot of young females of quality and rich breeding.—Y. BERTRAM RALPHS, Box 2311, CALGARY, Alta. Phone R. 811.



HOLSTEINS We have for sale several cows and heifers of most desirable type; popular blood lines, and bred for both production and reproduction. They are first-class individuals, all in calf, and can be bought at very reasonable prices.

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Women's ideals of what a cream separator should be are all summed up in the Renfrew. It is the steady, reliable worker a woman likes to have around. The supply tank is low; milk can be poured in without heavy lifting. The crank is high, just right to save backaches. It is easy to clean and is easy running. It lives long, never gets balky, and requires oiling but four times a year. In addition to that, the



Renfrew CREAM SEPARATOR

is the most efficient, closest skimming separator made. Under tests at Government Dairy Schools Renfrew Separators taken at random from stock have got 99.99 per cent. of the butter fat from the milk! Women easily appreciate what that means in extra profits. Write us for more complete particulars.

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Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton

Coal Oil Light TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL

BEATS GAS OR ELECTRICITY



TWICE THE LIGHT ON HALF THE OIL

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Make your home bright and cheerful, saving one-half on oil. Government and leading University tests prove this wonderful new Aladdin nearly five times as efficient as best round wick open-flame lamps. Burns 70 hours on one gallon common kerosene (coal oil). No odor, smoke or noise, no pumping up, easy to operate, won't explode. WON GOLD MEDAL. GUARANTEED. Prove for yourself, without risk, by

Ten Nights Free Trial

that Aladdin has no equal as a white light. If not satisfied, return at our expense. \$1000 given anyone showing us an oil lamp equal in every way to this NEW MODEL ALADDIN.

GET YOURS FREE We want one user in each locality to whom customers can be referred. In that way you may get your own without cost. Be the fortunate one to write first for 10 DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER and learn how to get one FREE.

MANTLE LAMP CO., 239 Aladdin Bldg., MONTREAL or WINNIPEG

LARGEST COAL OIL MANTLE LAMP HOUSE IN THE WORLD. Make big money spare or full time. Our easy selling plan makes experience unnecessary. We start you without money. Sample sent for 10 days trial and GIVEN FREE when you become a distributor.

death occurs in from six to ten days after the commencement of the attack. In many cases death is painless and without a struggle.

In the last or mildest form the inability of voluntary control of the limbs becomes but slightly marked, the power of swallowing never entirely lost, and the animal has no fever, pain, nor unconscious movements. Generally the animal begins to improve about the fourth day and gradually recovers.

The Money Value of Breeding

Professor Peters, formerly of the Manitoba Agricultural College, publishes the results of an instructive experiment carried out by Harper to show the rate of gain in pure-bred, half-bred, and scrub hogs, all of which had the same care and treatment. These hogs were put in as feeders to be finished for market. They were carried for 70 days. The lot of pure-breds at the end of that time weighed about 300 pounds, the half-breds weighed about 235 pounds, and the scrubs weighed 160 pounds. The original weights are not given, and it is altogether likely that the heavier lots were put in at greater weights. The comparison still remains good, however, because with the same treatment in the prefeeding period the well-bred lots would have attained greater weights.

Auction Marketing of Hogs

D. R. Murphy has a feature story in the September 15 issue of Wallace's Farmer on the system of auction marketing by which farmers of the San Joaquin Valley in California sell their hogs. The system has been in force for three years and is a decided success. In operation, the successive steps are something like this: The shipping association receives hogs on a stated day each week. The hogs are graded and made up as nearly as possible into car-

ous drawbacks which might be anticipated in Western Canada would be, first, to get enough hogs together at country points at regular intervals to hold a sale, and, second, to get buyers to countenance the system at all, for it is well known that stock yards operators are not in favor of auction marketing.

The work under consideration proved popular with both farmers and buyers because in that part of the world there was no organized central market. There were no established grades as there are here and buying was evidently done in the dark, the packer paying as little as he could get the stuff for in individual cases with no attempt at uniformity. Conditions were bettered to such an extent in California because they were so much worse than they have ever been here. Some of our co-operative shipping associations dealing through commission firms have been able to do as much for members as the San Joaquin Valley organization has been able to accomplish by co-operative auction marketing.

Whitewashing Stables

Q.—I would like to have some information regarding formulas for whitewash suitable for use with spray pump.

A.—Any one of the following may be recommended:

1. Take a half bushel of unslacked lime and slake it with boiling water, covering during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stir in while hot. Add five gallons of water to the mixture, stir well, let it stand for a few days covered from dirt.

2. To a half a bucketful of unslacked lime add two handfuls of common salt, and soft soap at the rate of one pound to 15 gallons of the wash. Slake slowly, stirring all the time. This quantity makes two bucketfuls of very



Shorthorn heifers in the herd of R. W. Gardner & Co., Lethbridge, Alta.

load lots of the same grade. Buyers are invited, packers and speculators both taking the opportunity and bidding in the open against each other. Before the sale commences, the association manager protects himself by getting a bid from San Francisco, which serves as an upset price.

The hogs are graded before the sale by an expert in the pay of the association, and it is said that his work has been of such an instructive nature that the quality of the hogs in the localities where the system is in vogue has been materially bettered. Associations charge the contributing farmers from one and a half to two per cent. of their sale turnover. The associations in the San Joaquin Valley have cost the farmers \$30,000 to maintain and they have been the means of saving \$250,000, leaving a substantial net profit. The total turnover in seventeen months \$2,500,000.

There has been considerable agitation in Western Canada for auction livestock marketing. In reading over the story of the California enterprise, it is difficult to see why the same plan could not be tried here, provided enthusiasts could be found who have the courage to make the experiment. Our stock yards commission sales system, faulty as it may be in some respects, is a complicated piece of marketing machinery in which much capital has been invested, and it is certain that it will not be readily changed. It will be noted that in California, the auctioning is not done at a central market but at country points, part of the produce being after shipped to packing houses in large cities. It is just possible that this system might be workable in conjunction with our central market system. The two most seri-

adhesive wash which is not affected by the rain.

3. Slake quicklime with enough water to make a thick paste. While it is slaking add a pint of melted lard or other grease, and a cupful of salt to every bushel of lime. Add enough water to bring the solution to the consistency of thin cream, and strain through a piece of burlap. For chicken house or barn where milk is not made it is advisable to add four ounces of some coal tar disinfectant to every gallon of the mixture.

Shorthorn Popularity

Continued from Page 7

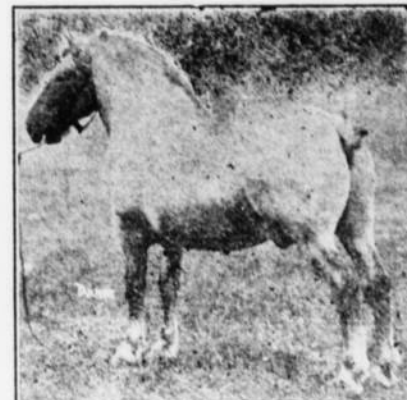
There is one peculiarity of the Shorthorn which must not be overlooked, and that is the fact that no other beef breed has produced so many cows which can give a good account of themselves as milkers. It would be foolish to claim that all Shorthorn cows are good milkers, but the breeder who will pay a little attention to the milking qualities of his cows, can readily develop them along this line and make them pay their way in milk as well as breeding a calf which will top the market when developed and finished as a beef animal.

Some of the finest milkers found upon Canadian farms are grade Shorthorns, and the Canadian farmer who does not wish to specialize in dairying but who wishes to combine a reasonable amount of milk along with the breeding of high-class steers, has proved by long experience that no breed equals the Shorthorn for this purpose. It is this dual-purpose character of the Shorthorn which has earned for it the title of "The Farmers' Breed."

Geo. Rupp's Unreserved Auction of Belgians



LADY WOLVER
First as filly foal, Chicago, 1918; Grand-champion, Brandon and Regina, 1920.



PARAMOUNT FLASHWOOD
1610.
Grand Champion at Chicago International, 1919.

Fair Grounds, REGINA
On FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, at 1 o'clock sharp
23 Head
20 MARES, 3 STALLIONS

Mares are all young and bred to the International Grand Champion, Paramount Flashwood, with the exception of one two-year-old filly. The three stallions are two-year-olds, the good, big, growthy, modern type Belgians, and will be ready for service next season.

Paramount Flashwood, 1610. One of the greatest sires the breed has ever known, 19 of the females selling are bred to him. Among the mares I am putting in this sale will be Lola, a large mare of the twentieth century pattern; Comet, a mare when four years old weighed 2,160 pounds; Queen, a beautiful brood type of mare and Bessy, imp., for nine years kept in the stud of C. G. Good. He was never able to keep a colt of Bessy's over two years. They have always been great sellers. I mention these mares not because they are outstanding but just as an illustration of the class of mares comprising my consignment.

Remember that these mares are guaranteed breeders. They are profit-makers, and anyone looking for a counterfeit need not

look at these mares. Remember that the Belgian horse is the quickest maturing horse of any breed.

Remember that I am in the Belgian horse-breeding business to stay, and that I stand "four square" behind every animal in this offering.

Remember that these mares are bred to Paramount Flashwood. A Flashwood colt, in a couple of years will be worth the price you pay for the mare on sale day.

In both my previous sales I have made the unique offer of buying the colts of the mares sold, when they were six months old, providing they were sound, for one-half the purchase price of the mare. But I have not been able to get a price on even one of them.

Terms and Condition of Sale—TERMS CASH—but time may be arranged for by responsible parties submitting references to the clerk before the sale.

AUCTIONEER:

D. V. RUNKLE, Estlin, Sask.

CATALOGS GLADLY MAILED
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Uphill Stock Farms FALL OFFERING

Six Choice Yorkshire Hogs of April Farrow; Five extra good Shearling Leicester Rams; Ten well-matured Leicester Ram Lambs; also Three Oxford Shearling Rams, and in Shorthorns we always have choice individuals of both sex for sale. Also White Rock Cockerels.

We will meet prospective buyers at Pope, on the G.T.P. or Hamiota, on the C.P.R. at any time.

WE PRICE TO SELL

John Strachan & Son

Uphill Stock Farm - - Pope, Man.

Phone: Hamiota, Exchange 88-2.

P.S.—If there is anything further you want to know phone me.—J. S. & S.

FAIR AND SALE DATES

Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association Sale, London, Ont.	October 20
Edmonton Sheep and Swine Sale	October 20-21
Waterhouse Sale Shorthorns, Prince Albert	October 21
Geo. Rupp's Belgian Sale	October 22
Percheron Sale, Regina, Williams Bros. and Petersmeyer	October 26
Calgary Dairy Cattle, Sheep and Swine Sale	October 26-28
Brandon Sheep and Swine Sale	October 27
W. D. McLennan's Sale, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Stock Yards, Calgary. Last week October	
Collicut Hereford Sale, Farm, Crossfield, Alta.	First Week November
Robinson Bros., Sale Percherons, Ferintosh	November 8
Regina Winter Fair	November 9-12
Grant's Clydesdale Sale, Regina	Winter Fair Week
Dr. Ellison Smith's Sale, Herefords	Regina Winter Fair Week
Regina Swine Sale	November 9
Regina Sheep Sale	November 10
Saskatchewan Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association Sale, Regina	November 11
Saskatoon Sheep and Swine Sale	November 12
Saskatoon Winter Fair	November 15-16
Calgary Winter Fair	November 22-26
J. C. Sherry's Clover Bar First Draft Sale Herefords	Calgary Winter Fair Week
O. A. Boggs, Daysland, Hereford Sale	Calgary Winter Fair Week
Thornburn and Riddle, Clydesdale Sale	Calgary Winter Fair Week
L. A. Bawes, Sale of Shorthorns	Calgary Winter Fair Week

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HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!! A. LAYZELL, Company Limited, Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary. Auction sales every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. 250 to 500 head always on hand. Owing to drought in Southern Alberta, horses are cheap. Car loads of one, two and three-year-old Clydes, Percheron and Shire colts can always be secured. Heavy work teams, mares and geldings and nice chunky horses at a snap. Write or wire us for prices—or better, come and attend our sales. Country and pure-bred sales a specialty. Phones: E5107 and E 5499. Layzell & Durno, auctioneers for the company.

ROBT. SEELY, HOLDFAST, SASK. BREEDER of pure-bred Percherons, has on hand one black stallion, age, five years; weight, 1,850 pounds; 85 per cent. foal getter. Reason for selling, illness coming in. Also two yearlings, one black, the other grey. Also few high grade brood mares.

FOR SALE—THREE-YEAR-OLD PERCHERON stallion. Weight, 1,800. Registered, sound, imported sire, gray. Farmers' price. Also two registered Percheron spring stud colts. Write G. W. Long, Box 30, Gray, Sask.

20 COLTS FOR SALE—RISING THREE AND four years; Percherons and Belgians. Good heavy stock, or will exchange. Make offer. Follett Bros., Duval, Sask.

FOR SALE—PERCHERON AND BELGIAN stallions, on liberal terms, breeders' lien notes, 50¢; stallion service books, 35¢. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask.

RIVERSIDE FARM—CLYDESDALES and hackneys. Stallions always on sale. Will Moodie, De Winton, Alta.

PURE-BRED PERCHERONS. JAS. H. CROWE, Gilbert Plains, Man.

CATTLE

CLOSING OUT SALE—160 PURE-BRED HERE- fords. Big cows in beef condition, bred to our herd bulls, at \$200 each. Fare refunded on sales of five or more. Address Dr. Allison Smith, 284-6th St., Medicine Hat, Alberta. Phone 2262.

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL. Two years, prize winner. Pouch Tensen, straln, \$200. C. E. Hicks, North Battleford, Sask.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN HEIFERS—LOWE beauties. Red or reds. Fit for service next spring. Price, \$100 each, including pedigree and crated for express. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL. Willow Springs Amos, five years old. Good breeder. Have used him three years. \$250. George Millar, Box 9, Foremost, Alberta.

SELLING—20 REGISTERED SHORTHORNS. 10 cows in calf, five bulls, rising two years; five spring calves, three bulls, two heifers. Robert E. Gardiner, Quill Lake, Sask.

FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED ABERDEEN. Angus bull calves, two, six months old; one, 20 months. W. L. Scott, Dominion City, Man.

HEREFORD BULL, FAIRVIEW LEADER. 17812; well broken, gentle; weight about 1,300. W. A. Findlay, Leslie, Sask.

D. HOWELL, YORKTON, SASK. CHOICE REGISTERED and grade Holsteins for sale. Also ear ewes 34-10

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK. BREEDERS of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, 14 MONTHS. Frank Smith, Foam Lake, Sask.

SWINE

SELLING—CHOICE DUROC-JERSEY PIGS. June litters. Registered in purchaser's name. For immediate delivery, \$10 to \$20 each. Apply Reid Bros., Hinesarth, Man.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR. grandson of champion sow of Alberta; age 15 months. Price, \$60. W. J. Chas. Webster, Bellevue Farm, Kerrobert, Sask.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—EIGHT WEEKS. \$15; one boar, four months, \$35; extra good. Satisfaction guaranteed. James Wallace, Borden, Sask.

DUROC-JERSEYS—FROM REGISTERED stock, Bailey's strain, eight weeks; sows, \$18; boars, \$22. A. Lewis, Vancouver, Sask.

POLAND-CHINA DISPERSION SALE—HAVE sold the farm. Herd boars and sows at bargain prices. C. A. Huise, Togo, Sask.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, EIGHT WEEKS old; satisfaction our motto. Price, \$15 each. A. B. La Rose, Tyvan, Sask.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED O.S.C. PIGS, MAY litters. Also two registered brood sows. Apply Broadfoot Bros., Silvertown, Man.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SOWS, APRIL and May litters, \$25 and \$35. Nic Friedrichsen, Girvin, Sask.

SHEEP

FOR SALE—CHOICE LEICESTER AND OX- ford shearing rams and ram lambs. Also a number of Leicester and Oxford registered and grade breeding ewes of good quality. A. D. Gamley, Griswold, Man.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP—HEAVY shearing rams, clip averaged over 10 lbs.; \$50; good ram lambs, \$26; shearing ewes, McEwen strain, first-class condition, \$35. Crates free. G. F. Burns, Blackfolds, Alberta.

PURE-BRED OXFORD YEARLING RAMS—BIG, strong, finely woolled, bred from Ontario-bred dams and prize-winning sires. \$50 each. J. T. Bateman, Lumsden, Sask.

WANTED—200 BREEDING EWES, TWO TO four years, Rambouillet or Oxford preferred. Also five pure-bred rams. Box 7, Tramping Lake, Sask.

FOR SALE—10 GOOD, BIG YEARLING RAMS, one imported ram, 15 ram lambs, 30 breeding ewes. All registered Shropshires. W. L. Trann, Crystal City, Man.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD RAMS, shearing and lambs. Good ones. C. Morton, Innes, Sask.

FOR SALE—HIGH GRADE OXFORD BREEDING ewes and ewe lambs. Car lots. T. Harkness, Kisbey, Sask.

SELLING—100 OXFORD AND SUFFOLK GRADE ewes and lambs, \$9.00 each. No old stock. Gallenkamp, Bashaw, Alta.

FOR SALE—50 HIGH GRADE SUFFOLK shearing ewes. H. W. Cruickshank, Regina Beach, Sask.

FOR SALE—140 GOOD GRADE SHROPSHIRE ewes, from one to four years old, at \$14. Box 37, Frohisher, Sask.

SELLING—25 HIGH GRADE OXFORD EWES, carrying 10 crosses, two and three years. \$16 each. S. Alkenhead, Hartney, Man.

SELLING—CHOICE GRADE SHROPSHIRE, 25 good breeding ewes and 20 ewe lambs. Thos. Crick, Viceroy, Sask.

FOR SALE—15 SHROPSHIRE RAMS, ONE and two years old, registered. Thos. Sanderson, Holland, Man.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SUFFOLKS. Five shearing rams. Bred from imported ram. Each \$25. W. L. Scott, Dominion City, Man.

SELLING—250 EXTRA FINE SHROPSHIRE grade shearing ewes. Address Box 322, Vermilion, Alberta.

REGISTERED LEICESTER RAMS—EXHIBITION stock. One shear and older. H. J. Thompson, Weyburn, Sask.

FOR QUICK SALE—225 YEARLING EWES, choice Oxford grades, \$9.00 each. John Slattery, Camrose, Alta.

SELLING—200 YOUNG EWES, GRADE SHROP- shire, at \$15 each. G. Weber, Young, Sask.

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO
WANT TO BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
Eight Cents Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.
Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

GOAT

SELLING—ANGORA BUCK, THREE YEARS, very large. Wonderful herder with sheep. T. Sogge, Elbow, Sask.

DOGS

SELLING—WOLFHOUND BITCH, RUSSIAN, two-and-a-half years, fast and good killer. Ready for work. Photo furnished. Box 67, Brownlee, Sask.

SELLING—COLLIE PUPPIES AND ADULTS, \$10 up. Excellent pedigree. Secure champion Scotch collie. E. Johnson, Marleauville, Man.

WOLFHOUND DOGS—PAIR WELL TRAINED to catch and kill, three years old. \$60. Would trade for trained Foxhounds. Frank Wilson, Cando, Sask.

FOR SALE—WOLFHOUND PUPPIES, RUSS- sian and Stag crossed, \$15 per pair. Milton Thies, Kamsack, Sask.

COLLIE PUPPIES—GUARANTEED HEELERS, \$10, either sex; trained bitch, \$15. E. E. Baynton, Sagathun, via Maple Creek, Sask.

WANTED—RETRIEVER OR AIREDALE DOG. State price. J. E. Ouellet, Canwood, Sask.

STOCK, MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—OXFORD SHEEP, BIG, STRONG ram lambs, one shearer, one three-year-old; some good ewes and extra good ewe lambs; also Yorkshire swine. Geo. R. Ball, RR2, Strathcona, Alta.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—SIX H.P. INTERNATIONAL STATION- ary engine, 1 1/2 H.P. Manitoba gasoline engine, used about six months; 15 H.P. stationary steam engine. Water-cooled and in first-class condition. We will dispose of them at low figure. Why buy new? Peerless Products Ltd., Brandon, Man.

SELLING—30-60 RUMELY OIL PULL, 36-60 Ideal separator, with Garden City extension feeder. Output in good condition. Price, \$3,900, with \$2,000 cash balance terms. Frank B. Lynch, Forgan, Sask.

FOR SALE—26 H.P. AMERICAN ABEL STEAM engine, 36-60 Reeves separator with some accessories. \$1,000. McKenzie Thresher Co. Ltd., Indian Head, Sask.

SELLING—30-60 OIL PULL, 34 X 56 RUMELY separator. Like new. Ten-furrow gang, both bottoms; Stewart loader. \$4,500. Inspection at J. H. Edwards's office, Govan, Sask.

SELLING FOR CASH OR TRADE FOR SOUND, young hogs, weighing about 1,400 each, one Water-look 30 H.P. steam threshing tractor. In first-class condition. Percy, Rosser, Man.

WILL SELL CHEAP—8-16 MOGUL TRACTOR with all extras. Will sell two plows in breaking or drive small separator. Enquiries solicited. Garnet Leffler, Dropmore, Man.

FOR SALE—12-24 HAPPY FARMER TRACTOR, new gears; Case three-bottom plow, two breaker bottoms. Both completely overhauled. Cheap for cash. R. H. Peterson, Nanton, Alta.

SELLING—TRACTOR PLOW, JOHN DEERE No. 2, three stubble and three breaker bottoms with extra shares. \$250. Fuller, Earl Grey, Sask.

FOR SALE—25 H.P. SAWYER-MASSEY STEAM tractor and 36-58 J. I. Case steel separator, all attachments; now threshing. Price and particulars, Box 27, Carleton Place, Ont.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—DOUBLE DISC, suitable for 12-20 tractor. Must be in first-class condition. Address Box 33, Cardale, Man.

SELLING—18-22 INTERNATIONAL SIX H.P. hay press, \$800. In good repair. At Birch River, Manitoba. Wm. Jensen, Carmangay, Alta.

BIG FOUR 25 H.P. GASOLINE ENGINE. USED two seasons. \$500, or would trade for cows or good mares. George Millar, Box 9, Foremost, Alta.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A STEAM PLOWING engine. Bundy, Unity, Sask.

FRUIT

APPLES—MACINTOSH, \$3.00; GRAVESTONE, Snow, Cox's Orange, Jonathan, Splitz, etc., \$2.75; Wagner, Greenings, etc., \$2.50; small apples, \$2.00 per box. W. G. Littlejohn, Erickson, B.C.

LEGHORNS

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn cockerels, \$2.00. J. H. Cunningham, Killarney, Man.

PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORNS—PRIZE WIN- ners; 30 yearling hens, two yearling cocks, Manitoba Agricultural College strain. Eggs won at Saskatoon (Specials) \$2.25 each, or \$60 the lot. Rare chance to buy whole pen pure-breds. Going out of poultry, reason for selling. P.O. Box 620, Saskatoon, Sask.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

FOR SALE—PEN OF FIVE YEARLING HENS, with May hatched cockerel, Rose Comb, \$15; May hatched cockerels, \$2.00 each. Arthur J. Smith, Tessier, Sask.

FOR SALE—FINE RHODE ISLAND RED PUL- lets. D. McCall, Kronau, Sask.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

SNAP—BUSY "B" BARRED ROCK COCKS and cockerels, \$6.00 to \$8.00. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man.

CHOICE PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKER- els and pullets, April and May hatch. Cockerels, \$3.50; pullets, \$2.25. Must be sold by October 15th. Am leaving Canada. Chalmer Strayer, Steleam, Sask.

WYANDOTTES

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, May hatch, \$3.00. Apply Box 115, Rocanville, Sask.

MINORCAS

S.C. BLACK MINORCAS—FOR QUICK SALE 25 choice cockerels, \$6.00 each. Every bird a beauty; bred from prize-winning stock. Two cock birds, no better anywhere at any price. First prize bird at Saskatoon Winter Show, \$15. Other varieties as good, \$10. Order early and avoid disappointment. J. H. Irving, Box J, Strassbourg, Sask.

SUNDY BREDS

70 SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HENS. Barron strain; ten egg exhibits, ten first premiums, real layers, \$2.50 each. Cornish Indian game, the best breed; four hens and cock, \$15. Other varieties kept. Utility Yards, 533 22nd East, Prince Albert, Sask.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALUMI- num, 90¢; 100; celluloid colored spiral \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.40 doz.; 30 eggs, \$3.50 doz.; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalog free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.

FOXES

CHOICE SILVER BLACK BREEDING FOXES. (Booklet). Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORDWOOD—WHITE POPLAR, SPRING CUT. In car-load lots. Write for prices f.o.b. Arbog. Manitoba, to manager, Arbog Farmers' Co-operative Association Limited, Arbog, Man.

CORDWOOD—IN CAR-LOAD LOTS. WRITE for prices, delivered, at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

HONEY

PURE HONEY—WHITE (PRINCIPALLY clover and basswood) 60 lb. crate, \$18; amber (principally dandelion or fireweed mixed with clover) \$17; buckwheat, \$15. Liberal discounts off eight and 16-crate orders. Weir Bros., 60 Chester Ave., Toronto, Ont.

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY IS GOOD HONEY— Crate, six 10-lb. pails, \$19.50. Lower freight rate on two or more crates. Liberal discount ten-crate and 34-crate orders. Write for price list. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION DEALERS

SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK TO UNITED GRAIN Growers Limited, Livestock Department, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw and thus be sure of getting every last cent of value together with any premiums that are going. If desired, all shipments can be fully insured. Write for particulars. Purchasing stockers, feeders and breeding helpers, giving personal attention and securing special and free freight rates and Government expense refund attended to for you. Any district wishing to develop co-operative livestock shipping can have the service of one of our organizers free of charge by writing our nearest office. United Grain Growers Limited, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw.

STAPLES & FERGUSON, COMMISSION DEAL- ers in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man. All shipments carefully handled. Orders placed with us get special attention. Try us and be convinced. Weekly market letter sent you on request.

TAXIDERMY

FURRED, FEATHERED OR FINNED SPECI- mens mounted. J. S. Charleson, Taxidermist, Brandon, Man.

Swine Situation Serious

Our livestock fieldmen tell us that farmers and breeders are experiencing great difficulty in securing pure-bred swine for breeding purposes. The pure-bred swine situation is really serious. A very large number of pure-bred swine were, a year ago, sacrificed in forced sales owing to feed scarcity. The result is that many have had to resort to breeding from grade sires. Those who refuse to lower the standard of their herds are following the advertisements in the hope that those with pure-bred stock for sale will list their offerings.

Breeders who have pure-bred swine for sale should take immediate steps to try and remedy this situation, to the full extent of their ability, by making known to this large number of prospective purchasers the extent of their swine offerings. A classified ad. in The Guide will certainly reach the greater proportion of these prospects. The Guide subscribers and readers are the farmers who are interested in pure-bred stock. You will, therefore, have no difficulty in selling all your surplus swine stock through a classified ad. running in the next four issues of The Guide.

Get your classified ad. information and instructions away to us at once, so that it may appear in the early issues. Don't delay.

The Cost Is Small
Eight Cents Per Word Each Insertion, Payable in Advance
The Results Will Be Big

The Grain Growers' Guide — Winnipeg, Man.

FARM LANDS

FORCED SALE OF FARM LANDS—SECTIONS nine and 16, township 51, range 13, 4th M.—165 acres crop, 50 acres fallow, 75 acres new breaking. Almost all open. Good fence, small shack, barn and well. Sold in block or by quarter-section, \$25 acre; one-fifth cash, balance arranged. N.E. of 18-52-9-W 4th M.—15 acres stubble, 10 acres brush, five acres hay slough, balance open prairie. Faces lake, with good water, house and barn, good condition; fully fenced, \$2,200; \$750 cash. S.W. 22-52-17-W 4th M.—Beautiful open quarter-section facing Beaverhill Lake. Extra good soil and very free from frosts. \$27 per acre; \$1,000 cash. S.W. of 30-53-3-W 4th M.—Nice, open land, semi-improved, on River Vermilion. Fine ranching district. Price, \$2,000; \$500 cash. N.E. of 28-50-22-W 4th M.—30 acres cultivated, 70 acres clear of brush, land slightly rolling, high and dry except for 15 acres of slough hay. Full farm buildings. Borders on lake, with excellent water, good well, one mile to school. Valued for mortgage in 1914 at \$3,130. Price, \$2,500; \$500 cash. S.W. of 10-36-4-W 5th M.—A good quarter-section, lots of free grazing, \$1,000; one-third cash. The above properties must be sold to avoid foreclosure. For further particulars apply B. Pratt, Barrister, Etc., Pantages Building, Edmonton, Alta.

BUY A FARM IN THE FRASER VALLEY NEAR Vancouver, B.C., on easy terms. We own 900-acre farm which has been sub-divided into 20-acre blocks. Much of it is under cultivation and will be plowed this fall. Best Fraser Valley land, situated in the beautiful Agassiz district, about two and one-half hours ride from Vancouver on main line of the C.P.R. Shipping station on the property. Soil is A1 for dairying fruit and poultry. Taxes low and the district has consolidated school system where pupils are carried to the public and high schools without charge to parents. A very unusual offer. No payment on the principal for three years. Annual interest at 6 per cent. Prices range from \$125-\$225 per acre. You will require about \$2,500 for buildings and \$1,500 for stock and implements to get started, and with this amount of capital it is possible to build up one of the nicest homes in the valley. This offer is to farmers only, and we would like to have purchasers go on the land before the winter or spring of 1921. Plan of sub-division and prices of each block will be mailed on application. The Home-Makers Limited, 503 Pender St. West, Vancouver, B.C.

350-ACRE FARM, WITH 40 CATTLE, THREE horses, crops and three hogs, sheep, poultry, fodder to winter stock, machinery, wagons, tools; 275 acres machine-worked fields, well-fenced pasture, 1,000 cords wood, market nearby; 200 sugar maples, apple orchard; two-story, 12-room modern house, bath-room; 107-ft. barn, two silos, spring water, two other barns, poultry house, other buildings; settling estate, everything goes to quick buyer for \$7,200, easy terms. Details this and good farm with 11 cows, equipment and produce, only \$1,000 cash needed, page 22 Strout's Big New Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains, 33 States. Just out, free for free copy. Strout Farm Agency, 1135 B.G., Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—IF YOU ARE thinking of moving to a warmer climate, there are unlimited opportunities for farmers in B.C. Our farm-selling organization reaches every part of this province, and in every district we can offer you small chicken ranches, fruit farms, dairy and mixed farms and cattle ranches. The Okanagan district, the Cariboo, Fraser Valley and Vancouver Island, also large tracts in Northern B.C. are carefully worked by our branch offices, and you can rely upon good service. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe Street, Vancouver. Branch offices at Kelowna, Chilliwack, Cloverdale, Mission, Victoria.

OWNER RETIRING OFFERS FARM OF 1,729 acres. This farm is on two railways, near three towns, churches, schools; 1,100 acres in high state of cultivation, balance in pasture; all arable; fenced; never falling well of pure water; 700 acres ready for crop; large metal clad machinery building; two-story house, full basement, furnace heated; three barns for 50 head stock; corral, granaries, blacksmith shop. Property has \$30,000 crop. Price, \$88,000; half cash, balance arranged. Inspection solicited. Alex. McDonald, Dodsland, Sask.

SELLING—N-23-13-6 WEST 3RD—260 ACRES cultivated, pasture, 65 summerfallow, one-quarter fenced, good frame house, stable with loft, two leanos, two granaries, a fine shed, garage, workshop, two good wells. Price, \$50 shed, \$6,000 cash, balance, half crop. Also N-15-22-13-6 West 3rd—260 acres cultivated, 60 fenced, 70 summerfallow, shack, stable, with loft, two leanos, good well, two granaries. Price, \$45 acre; \$5,000 cash, balance, half crop, 7 per cent. Thomas H. Jackson, Wlwa-Hill, Sask.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND unimproved, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Write us for particulars stating size of farm, district and other requirements. Full information supplied without delay. In many cases a small cash payment and reasonable terms can be arranged. The Royal Trust Company, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg.

FARM LAND—SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR man or syndicate. Ideal mixed farm of five sections of fertile land, beautiful buildings; 1,000 acres under crop; 200 head of pure-bred horses, cattle and pigs. The country where the crop never fails. Will consider cash payment for livestock and machinery; balance on terms. P.O. 700, Edmonton, Alta.

THE GREAT MIXED FARMING DISTRICT— The best of wheat, oats, barley, potato, hay, and grazing land, improved and unimproved. Write for prices and terms. United Grain Growers Securities Company Limited, 10030-101 A. Avenue, Edmonton, Alta.

FOR SALE—WEST OF RED DEER, IN DIAMOND Valley, 160-acre farm, well improved, good soil. All open, running stream. Price, \$3,500; \$1,500 at time of sale. Remainder, terms. Seven miles from elevator. Good roads. McNeil Buresh, Evergreen, Alta.

HALF-SECTION, 210 ACRES BROKE, 48 FAL- low; hay averages 50 tons; excellent buildings; seven horses, seven cattle, implements, house contents, feed. Paying proposition, \$35 per acre. Easy terms. Twinney, Balduf, Man.

OWNERS OF LAND IN NORTHERN ALBERTA— If you want to sell, send us complete description, lowest price and best terms. We are making sales. United Grain Growers Securities Company Limited, 10030-101 A. Avenue, Edmonton, Alta.

FOR SALE—320 ACRES OF VERY BEST HEAVY moleboard soil, high level land; 300 acres under cultivation; fair buildings. Three miles from Bounty. Farm, stock and implements for \$18,500 if purchased before October 10th. J. E. Weir, Bounty, Sask.

FOR SALE—FINE HALF-SECTION OF LAND, improved; splendid buildings; beautifully situated close to Brandon. Also 35 young cows, 250 sheep. H. G. Thornton, RR No. 1, Brandon, Man.

SELLING—THREE-QUARTERS MIXED FARM- ing land, seven miles Yorkton. Modern improvements. \$40 an acre. Half cash. No commission. D. Howell, owner, Yorkton, Sask.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free: Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr.

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE FARMS. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, Columbia, Missouri.

QUICK SALE—20-ACRE FRUIT RANCH, \$8,500. All improved, and in perfect condition. Apply Buesnel Bros., Box 26, Nakusp, B.C.

WANTED—CANADIAN LANDS IN EXCHANGE for Iowa, Illinois and Missouri farms. Box 99, New Franklin, Mo.

CATALOG, POSTPAID—CHAPIN farm Agency, Boston.

SITUATIONS

EARN MONEY AT HOME—WE WILL PAY \$15 to \$50 weekly for your spare time writing show cards. No canvassing. We instruct you and supply you with work. Write Brennan Show Card System, Limited, 50 Currie Bldg., 269 College St., Toronto. 39-2

COUNTRY GIRL, WISHING TO LIVE IN WINNIPEG for the winter, can have good home in exchange for help around house. Must be over school age, and of good family. References exchanged. Write to Mrs. Frank Tees, 146 Campbell St., Winnipeg.

SITUATIONS VACANT—MANAGER FOR LARGE mixed farm; good wages; must dispose of small capital; shares basis. P.O. 700, Edmonton, Alta. 38-4

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

PRIVATE SALE OF NEW SEWING MACHINES, woodwork slightly scratched by railway. Their loss is your gain. We have rotary and vibrator machines in beautiful styles, and each machine will be sold for cash at half the regular price. All attachments complete and guaranteed for 25 years. Sent on approval and free trial. Money back guaranteed if not satisfied. Don't miss this opportunity. Write at once or wire for descriptive catalog and prices. The Dominion Sewing Machine Co., Winnipeg. 38-4

FARMERS—CLUB TOGETHER AND GET CAR of Berry Creek coal direct from the mine. Good, clean coal that is bound to suit you; very little ash. Try a car and you will want another; so will your neighbor. Address communications to William J. Anderson, Sheerness, Alberta, owner of mine and shipper. 36-5

SELLING—FAIRBANKS-MORSE ELECTRIC plant, consisting of three H.P. Z engine, throttle governed, with magneto, dynamo, nine kilowatt, ball-bearing. Slate switchboard, with voltmeter, ammeter and all necessary switches. In good condition. Price, \$285. A. W. May, Duval, Sask. 38-4

WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALL TRACT the following registered Holstein cattle: one bull, three years, big, good individual; two cows, five and three years, good milkers. P. H. Bryan, McCrory, Man. 36-5

SPRUCED WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR SHAPE, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 19-4

SPRUCED THRESHERS' TANKS AND WATER troughs, any shape. Keeps water cool in summer, warm in winter. Currie Manufacturing and Lumber Brandon, Man. 36-17

FOR SALE—SMALL STORE, WITH POST office and telephone central, where crops are good in Saskatchewan. Box 38, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 39-2

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD-ESTABLISHED firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 38-4

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones, Main 4374 5-6. 15-4

CASE, EGERTON R., 10 ADELAIDE EAST, Toronto, Patents Canadian, Foreign. Booklet free. 26-4

BICKERTON PRATT, BARRISTER, & CO., 108 Pantages Building, Edmonton, Alberta. Phone: Office, 5345; Res. 31302. 38-3

F. C. CASSELMAN, BARRISTER, 644 TEGLER Building, Edmonton, Alta. 38-3

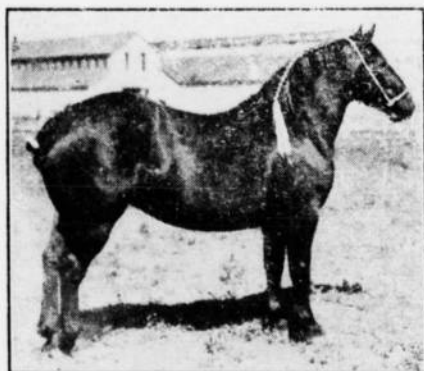
Michigan is forming a state organization for the co-operative marketing of grain. Should the plan for the formation of a co-operative grain marketing organization for the mid-western states be consummated, the state organization will probably become part of it.

In Livestock Circles

Alberta Winter Fair

The prize list for the Alberta Winter Fair, to be held in Calgary, November 22 to 26, is now in the hands of the printer. Several very marked changes have been made in the prizes for this year, among them being the replacing of the ordinary classes for pure-bred cattle by classes for young stock.

The revised prize list provides classes for heifer calves born this year or heifers



Eileen

Grand Champion Percheron Mare, Regina. Property of Park N. Williams, Regina.

born in 1919 after June 30, and heifer calves born in 1919 before July 1, also heifers born in 1918. The same classes have been provided for bulls with the exception that there is no class for bulls born in 1918. There is also a breeders' herd class comprising bull calf, two heifer calves born after June 30, 1919. In this class the calves must be bred and owned by the exhibitor. The above mentioned classes apply for each of the beef breeds.

The Alberta Winter Fair, as always, will present a splendid opportunity for the interchange of livestock. There will be auction sales of cattle and the fat stock, and a separate day will be allotted to each breed for the sale. The sale entries will close one month in advance of the show.

Prize lists and entry forms may be obtained by writing to E. L. Richardson, sec-

retary of the Alberta Livestock Associations, Victoria Park, Calgary.

Out at Stonewall, John Oughton is keeping well up with the best in dairying circles. He has passed through the corn and silo stage and is now building what will be one of the best small dairy barns in the province. Mr. Oughton learned long ago the value of the best in sires. His grand old bull, Longbeach Korndyke Beets, after a splendid record as the sire of good milking daughters, has given place to Segis



Collynie Best

Grand Champion Shorthorn Female, Brandon, Saskatoon and Regina. Her bull calf was also a prominent prizewinner at all the Western Fairs. Owned by L. A. Bowes, Calgary.

Pontiac Alcartra Echo, son of the \$50,000 Segis Pontiac Alcartra, and grandson of the first 37-pound cow to produce 1,000 pounds fat in a year. The dam of the new bull was Friend Echo Eleanor, the holder of two world records at three years old, 678.5 pounds milk and 30.42 pounds butter in seven days and 23,000 pounds milk, 915.87 pounds butter in 365 days. Mr. Oughton has one young bull calf of great promise left. He is from a 25-pound cow and his sisters have already done well at the fair. This is the kind of bull which will raise the productivity of herds. There are also some good females offering at Cloverdale, which is within handy distance from Winnipeg.

Strachan Sells

All crop estimators are agreed on this one thing this year—we have the patchiest crop on record. There was not one general rain during the growing season, but heavy local showers produced rank growth in areas but a short distance from districts which experienced virtual crop failures. Pope, Man., is one of the unfortunate districts, and John Strachan informs us that the extreme shortage of feed makes it imperative that he make large cuts in the splendid Shorthorn herd and flock of Leicester and Oxford sheep. Mr. Strachan has also one of the best Yorkshire swine herds in the province, so that buyers will have a big choice from which to select. The master of Up Hill farm stands out as one of the prominent stock men who has given unstintingly of his time in furthering association work, and the influence which his herd has had in making Pope a byword for quality in the stockyards gives some guarantee that his announcement will be well received by farmers who are in need of a good sire.

Toronto Fair

There was less to interest western men in the livestock display at the 1920 Toronto Fair than usual. In most years there is a generous sprinkling of prairie stock, but for some reason no herds made the long trip this year. Three westerners were elected for service in the judging ring and, according to all accounts, fully upheld the high reputation which they have always enjoyed. Ken McGregor judged the Aberdeen-Angus; John Wilson, Innisfail, the Herefords; Andy Dollar, High River, the Clydesdales.

The latter class is always strong at Toronto, and this year was no exception. The champion stallion was Bonnie Flisk, by Bonnie Buchlyvie, shown by Graham Bros. The champion female, Halma, was placed over last year's champion, Craigie Nellie. Halma is by Lord Gleniffer.

With the exception of the younger classes, the Shorthorn show was a disappointment. Veterans like Prof. Day say that the older classes were distinctly below the average, much disparity of type and size being in evidence. The grand champion bull was last year's reserve, the now two-year-old Browndale Count, by Browndale. Matchless Dale, the Marshall calf, from Olds, Alta., was at the head of his class. James Watt won the get-of-sire class for the tenth consecutive year, a truly remarkable record. Gainford Madge, a junior yearling, won the female championship.

The Aberdeen-Angus show was limited to Ontario breeders, but was both big and good in quality. Herefords were light. As a comparison with western Hereford classes, the Clifford herd, which won all four championships at Toronto, won respectively fifth, third, second and third on the same four animals at Calgary. Sheep and swine were as usual very large and splendid exhibits.

Ralphs Makes Good Sale

Mr. T. B. Ralphs, Kimmel Stock Farm, Calgary, Alta., recently sold to the Sutherland Canadian Land Co., Brooks, Alta., five head of his well-bred Shorthorns, the right kind for a new breeder to start in with.

6 1/4%

6 1/4%

Why Take

3% or 4% on your idle money when you can have over 6% by Purchasing

VICTORY BONDS

Canada's Premier Investment
(Non-Taxable)

Our BOND Dept. is particularly well equipped to give you service. We strongly recommend the purchase of these bonds—they are gilt-edged and at the present low prices will net you a high rate of interest.

Our COMMISSION Dept. is also anxious to handle your grain for you. We can sell it either by grade, certificate or by sample, and can promise the highest possible prices and quick service. Our men are right on the ground to see that you secure just grades and weight.

Send your grain to us and also enclose an order for VICTORY BONDS. They are readily sold if you need the money next Spring.

By following the above advice you will be able to save exchange on the cheque sent for final settlement, and be assured of two or three per cent. more on your reserve.

That man is happy who has a reserve and can face the future without any fear.

Saving creates Capital—James J. Hill said, that a man who could not save would never be a success.

We strongly recommend the purchase of Victory Bonds, but can secure other stocks if you so desire, at a minimum of expense.

Reference:

Dominion Bank

Capital:

(All paid up) \$2,000,000.00

Licensed by and Bonded to the Board of Grain Commissioners as Commission Merchants and Track Buyers.

ENQUIRIES CHEERFULLY ANSWERED

N. M. Paterson & Co. Ltd.

409 Grain Exchange
Fort William - Ont.

6 1/4%

6 1/4%

These included a five-year-old Scotch-bred cow with bull calf at foot, by Kimmel Champion, by Missie's Prince; a two-year-old Missie's Prince heifer, a full sister of Kimmel Captain, which Shorthorn men will remember topped the bull sale at Calgary two years ago, being sold to Geo. Davidson, of Stettler, for \$3,800; the yearling heifer, Kimmel Matchless, and the yearling, Kimmel Gypsy, both by Missie's Prince. These are all show heifers, and, under the care of the manager of the Sutherland Canadian Land Company, should develop into something real good.

Hereford Herd Book

Volume 11 of the Canadian Herd Book, which has just reached us, is full of interesting information regarding the progress of the breed during the past year. Alberta is, of course, the banner Hereford province with 1819 registrations for 1919. Ontario has 1037, and Saskatchewan and Manitoba follow in order. Three-quarters of the

Hereford business of Canada is in the three prairie provinces. It looks as though the demand of the western proponents of the breed to have a part of the business of the association carried on in the west was well founded. The annual report is printed in full in Volume 11 and shows the association to be in a flourishing condition. The registration numbers run from 33605 to 38233.

Enthusiasm Justified

Those who have attended the previous Belgian horse sales held by George Rupp will remember the stir he created by the unprecedented offer to buy every colt back at half the purchase price of the dam. There was some tendency among those who do not know Rupp and his Belgian stock to be amused at his enthusiasm. The 12 months which have gone by since the last sale have fully justified his confidence on the worth of Paramount Flashwood as a sire. It would have pleased Mr. Rupp mightily if he could have bought some of those colts this fall for the minimum price which he guaranteed at last fall's sale, but not one of these is obtainable at that price. An investment which earns 50 per cent. in 12 months would be regarded as a good one even in these days of frenzied finance.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Continued from Page 20

Association, either in its early years or since.

"It is not our purpose to deal with the various offensive insinuations of '1903.' Such is usually the resort of these left-behinders. They cannot or will not perceive that they are hopelessly in the minority, so they blame the executive, with even the unanimous decisions of the convention. We merely wished to correct his misstatements of fact in relation to the above matters."



A new photo of Kiev, which shows the magnificent style and scale of Dr. Heads champion.

For Maximum of service consign your grain to
The Old Reliable Grain Commission Merchants

James Richardson & Sons Limited

Established 1857

Liberal Advances Prompt Settlements

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WE HANDLE WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX and RYE

Every year more farmers consign their grain to us. Absolute reliability. Quick returns. Over 20 years of experience in marketing grain are a few of the reasons for the increasing number of farmers using our facilities. Our connection in Eastern Canada and the United States enables us to keep our patrons informed on Latest Grain Market developments.

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Canada Atlantic Grain Co. Ltd.
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GRAIN MERCHANTS

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WRITE US FOR DAILY MARKET CARD

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J. C. Gage, President. J. D. McMillan, Vice-President. A. Thomson, Sec'y-Manager. R. C. Osborne, Treasurer.

International Elevator Company Ltd.

401-404 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

Every department thoroughly organized to give our customers the very best results. If we can assist you or give you information relative to marketing of your grain, please write us.

LICENSED AND BONDED

Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act to a sufficient amount which, in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Grain Growers

We solicit your car-lot shipments of WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE and FLAX for sale strictly on commission as your agents. Write, wire or phone us early about the shipments you expect to make. All our knowledge and experience are at your service.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

Grain Commission Merchants
703 GRAIN EXCHANGE BUILDING
WINNIPEG

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., September 24, 1920.

WHEAT—Although wheat during the past week has declined heavily at the time of writing, conditions appear to be such that only export buying of a healthy character in the immediate future will hold values at present levels. Crop movement is in full swing, receipts are getting heavy and while considerable quantities have been worked for export to Europe, our greatest buyer, Great Britain, is, undoubtedly, playing a waiting game. Organized buying against disorganized selling appears to be having its effect. While cash premiums have been and are good at the moment, these have been maintained by exporters buying against the first sales of the season, and as the movement increases in volume it is likely that these will disappear. All depends, of course, on export demand, which is negligible at the moment. Such demand would, undoubtedly, check the decline sharply, but until that appears country hedging sales cannot but have a very bearish effect on our market.

OATS—Market for this grain steadily working lower. It was claimed when oats were five cents higher that they were coming in line for export, but any business that has been worked for export to date has been a minor quantity. Oats movement has not yet commenced, and while our oats have had a big break during the past few weeks, and a reaction should be in order, conditions at the moment are such that our market would be affected by even moderate selling. Export demand will, undoubtedly, appear in time, and when that demand does appear decline will be checked temporarily at least. Oats have had a big break but at the moment the market appears to be able to go only one way, and that is downwards. Cash demand is of very ordinary nature, but any reasonable buying power would soon make itself felt.

BARLEY—Heavier interior movement responsible for decline. Some small quantities being worked from time to time via New York, but the market declines for the very ordinary reason that supply exceeds demand. Barley, in the Old World, is a large crop on account of no control during recent years. Farmers in England could make more out of barley than out of wheat. While movement of this grain this season is extremely light compared with other years, offerings at the moment are sufficient to more than care for the small amount of business worked.

RYE—This grain has been bought by shipping concerns right along. There has been a good demand from continental Europe for it, and any cash rye coming on to this market has been readily taken. In view of this and the small rye crop in this country the decline comes somewhat as a surprise, but it will, undoubtedly, be influenced by wheat.

FLAX—Crushers taking any small lots of cash flax offered, but no special demand. Market steadily working lower in sympathy with markets to the south of us, and any adverse weather in the near future might cause reaction. Conditions at moment do not encourage holding.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Sept. 20	21	22	23	24	25	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats—								
Oct.	75	73	73½	71½	71½	70½	76	84½
Dec.	68½	66½	66½	65½	65½	64½	68½	82½
Barley—								
Oct.	110½	109	109½	107½	108½	106½	112	...
Dec.	101½	99½	100½	99½	99½	97	103½	...
Flax—								
Oct.	338½	335	335	333	332	330	340	389½
Dec.	336½	334½	333	331½	328	327	336	381
Wheat—								
Nov.	265½	256	259½	259½	254½	241½	267	...
Dec.	258½	250	254½	253	249½	228½	260	...

CALGARY

Receipts: This week's—Cattle, 5,564; hogs, 298; sheep, 2,395. Last week's—Cattle, 5,171; hogs, 346; sheep, 3,337. Year ago—Cattle, 5,953; hogs, 571; sheep, 3,006.

CATTLE—Receipts were heavy, with the bulk of very inferior quality and prices were materially lower, running from 75c to \$1.00 on steers and 25c to 50c on choice cows, with plain butcher cows not wanted at all. At the close of today's (Friday)

WHEAT PRICES

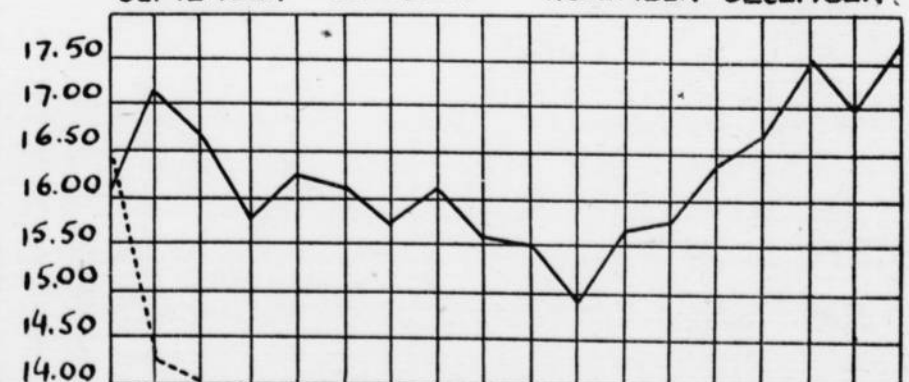
September 20 to 25 inclusive

Date	1 Nor.	2 Nor.	3 Nor.	4 Nor.	5 Nor.
20	278½	275½	271½	255½	245½
21	268	265	261	246	236
22	273½	270½	265½	249½	239½
23	270½	267½	263½	248½	238½
24	264½	260½	256½	242½	232½
25	254½	250½	245½	232½	222½
Week Ago	279	276	277	257	247

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, September 20th to September 25th inclusive.

Date	Wheat #Feed	OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			RYE
		2 CW	3 CW	Ex1Fd	1 Fd.	2 Fd.	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	N W	2 CW	3 CW		2 CW
Sept. 20	...	79	76	75	75	71	116½	107½	..	..	340½	332½	303½	...
21	...	77	74	74	73	69	114	105	99	97	337	329	300	198½
22	...	77	76½	75½	75½	69½	114	107	99	97	335	329	300	192½
23	...	77½	..	..	..	..	112½	105½	97½	95½	333	327	293	185
24	...	74½	71½	..	..	67½	113½	107½	98½	96½	332	326	292	181½
25	...	73½	70½	..	..	..	111½	105½	96½	94½	330	324	285	173
Week ago	...	80	77	76	76	72	118	109	102	100	342	336	305	198½
Year ago	186	87½	84½	84½	82½	79½	..	..	..	..	394½	..	..	..

SEPTEMBER OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER



AVERAGE OF 3 YEARS 1917-19

PRICE OF TOPS 1920

Effect of Heavy Fall Runs on Lamb Prices

These figures from Federal Markets Branch, were taken from Toronto records and are for tops only. Prices at Winnipeg and other western points are lower, but illustrate the same point.

OFFSETTING SHARP DECLINES IN AUTUMN LAMB MARKETS

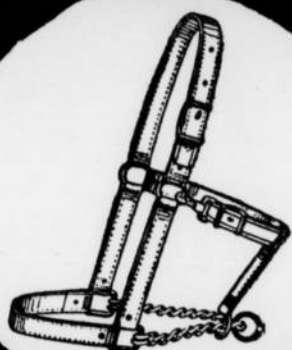
We can go back twenty years into market history and practically without exception we will find that the main lamb crop and heaviest percentage of unfinished lambs are marketed during the period between September 1 and November 1; during that time, prices are at the lowest levels of the year. Further investigation of price movements and the curve of receipts shows that from November up to the commencement of the next fall run, the market for

lambs and the quality of the offerings is at its best levels, and receipts at their low points.

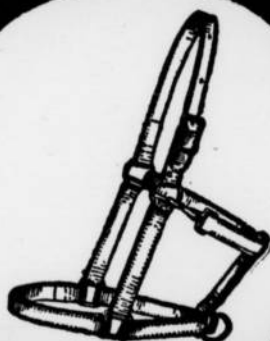
The causes of sharply declining fall markets are obvious; we market over 50 per cent. of our annual lamb crop between September 1 and November 1, and approximately 75 per cent. of the annual crop during the last four months of the year. In an effort to gain the benefit of the usually high August price we market with more regard to quantity than to quality, and we do not castrate our ram lambs.

A Halter for Every Horse

— Colt or Clyde —



SAMPSON



BRONCHO BUSTER



GIANT

WE make a complete line of better halters, and each Griffith Halter bearing a Guarantee Tag will be replaced free of charge, or repaired if broken within one year from date of purchase. Simply return the broken halter to us with the tag attached.

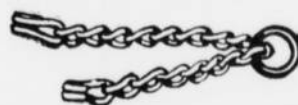
We are able to place this unconditional guarantee on our halters because they are made of choice chrome leather and other material of superior quality which insure great strength and durability.

Griffith

Guaranteed Halters

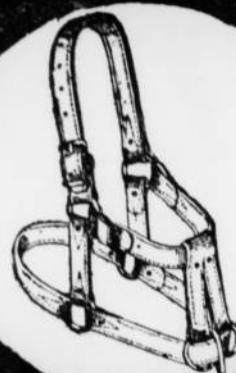
are made for the steady work team, the driver, the colt and the hardened halter-breaker. They are reasonably priced—\$1.25 to \$3.50 and sold by better dealers everywhere throughout Canada. If your dealer does not have **GRIFFITH** Halters, send direct to us giving dealer's name. Our illustrated Halter Booklet will interest you. We mail it free on request.

This steel chain, chin draw as used on our "Sampson" halter may be purchased separately and used on any old halters you may have to lengthen their usefulness. It is easily attached.



Steel Chain, Chin Draw

Price 30 cents



STRONGHOLD



STURDY COLT



CLASSIC

G. L. Griffith & Sons

LIMITED Stratford, Canada.

During the period from January 1 until the commencement of the next fall run we are short on supplies but fairly long on finish.

No market can take care of three parts of a year's lamb supply in four months and show a high average of prices, especially if the offerings are largely unfinished.

Commencing with August of the present year prices on lambs moved sharply upward, and toward September 1 heavy marketings of lambs of all sorts and conditions came out as a result. The effect was no different than during the same period of the previous nineteen years; prices dropped sharply.

When lambs are ready they should be marketed, it is true, but over half of our lambs are not ready at this period of the year and it is the heavy increase in the receipts that send prices to sharp and un-

profitably low levels. This is the case even though during the fall months we make practically 80 per cent. of our annual exports of live lambs.

Lambs that are ill-bred and unthrifty should not be held for any length of time; they are as a rule unprofitable feeders. The thrifty, well-doing lambs should not, however, be sacrificed by being offered on a declining or a low market. During twenty years the high prices of each year have invariably been paid during December and January, especially on quality stock. The year of 1920-21 promises to be no exception to the rule. We can utilize feed to good effect by bringing about a more even distribution of supplies, and therefore a higher level of prices on a more dependable market.

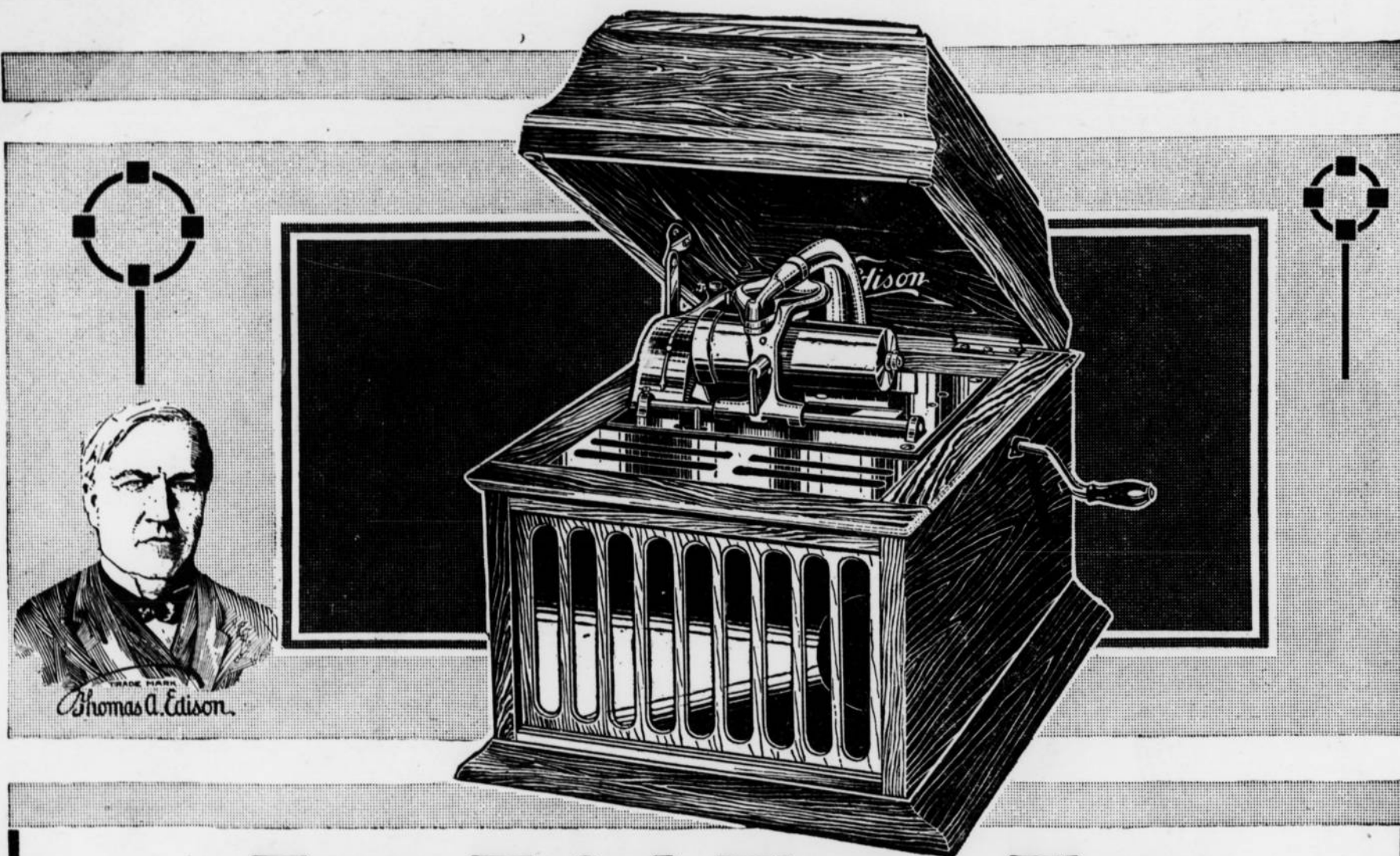
H. S. ARKELL,
Livestock Commissioner.

WOOL MARKET REPORT

The opening of the American woolen mills has had the effect of stimulating interest in the wool trade. At the manufactured opening, goods were marked down from ten to twenty-five per cent. as compared with last year's prices. This is expected to start buying on a large scale and reflect itself on the movement of raw wools. At recent London auctions fine wools were in keen demand. Mediums sold at five per cent. advance, while the market for the poorer grades was dull. Many more buyers were on hand than at the previous auction. While it is felt that Britain and the United States are well supplied with wool, it is known that millions of men and women in Central Europe are destitute of woolen goods. Canadian wools continue to move steadily. July exports to the United States show that 249,367 lbs. of wool crossed the border, while Cana-

dian mills continue to buy the graded wools. Small lots are still being picked up by dealers in Western Canada at ten to fifteen cents, although trade at these prices is very limited. Quotations for graded wools are as follows:

Canadian Western Wool	
Fine staple	55-59c
Fine clothing	48-52c
Fine medium staple	56-60c
Fine medium clothing	53-57c
Medium staple	45-48c
Medium clothing	37-42c
Low medium clothing	33-35c
Low staple	25-30c
Coarse	20-22c
Canadian Eastern Wool	
Medium combing	50-55c
Low medium combing	42-45c
Low combing	30-34c
Coarse	23-25c



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Balance in Small Monthly Payments

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Order From This Page

This wonderful New Edison Diamond Amberola—Mr. Edison's great new phonograph with the new Diamond Stylus Reproducer, and 12 brand new Blue Amberol Indestructible Four-Minute Records sent to you on *absolutely free trial*. These records are included with the outfit.

If you wish to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument after the free trial, send us only \$1. Pay the balance for the complete outfit in small monthly payments. (See terms in coupon below.)

Think of it—a \$1 payment and a few dollars a month to get this outfit of Mr. Edison's new Amberola. The *finest* and *best* that money can buy at much less than the price at which imitations are offered. Just fill out the coupon and send it in. No money down, no C.O.D. You pay us nothing on the instrument or records unless you decide to keep the outfit. Send the coupon TODAY.

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Dists., Dept. 316, 338 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Can.

U. S. Office: Edison Block, Chicago, Illinois

Send no money—just fill out the coupon below and send it to us, at once. We shall send you the complete outfit immediately. Entertain your family and friends with the latest song hits of the big cities, side-splitting minstrel shows, Grand Opera and Comic Vaudeville.

Of course, we do *not* want to ship an outfit to a person who can not afford to at least pay on easy payments (and when you get a free trial it must be understood that you can afford to keep it.) Yet, no one is under any obligations to keep an outfit if it is not entirely satisfactory. If it is not just what you want for your home, return it at our expense; you, not we, must judge what the Edison phonograph means to you and we accept your decision cheerfully and without question. **ACT NOW.**

No obligation to buy in sending this coupon; this is just an application for a Free Trial

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Dists., Dept. 316, 338 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Canada.

Dear Mr. Babson:—As per your offer, I should like to hear Mr. Edison's wonderful new style phonograph in my home on free trial. If I decide to keep the outfit, I will have the privilege of the rock-bottom price of \$72.80 direct from you on special terms. I merely agree to take the outfit promptly from the depot, pay the small express charges, and if I do not find it thoroughly satisfactory, I reserve the right to return the outfit at once at your expense. Otherwise, I will send the first payment of \$1.00 within forty-eight hours after the free trial or as soon as possible, in no case exceeding one week, and will make monthly payments thereafter of \$6.00 for 11 months and \$5.80 for the 12th month. Total \$72.80. The outfit is to remain your property until the last payment has been made. (This offer is not open to anyone under 21 years of age. If you are under 21 ask your father, mother or guardian to fill in and sign this coupon for you.)

My name.....Address or R. F. D. No.....

City.....State.....Ship by.....Express

Shipping Point.....Ship by.....Occupation.....

Age.....Married or single.....If steadily employed at a salary please state.....

How long a resident in your neighborhood and your vicinity.....If there is any possibility of changing

your address during the next year, what will be your next address?.....